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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

MacDonald's Plea Stirs World

No Nation Accepts Arms Scale

But All Feel It Nearly Fair

America Will Aid Great Move

Roosevelt Offers Farm Bill

Japan Prepares for Isolation

PRIME MINISTER MacDONALD'S proposal of specific arms cuts for the nations of Europe sets the entire world to talking. No nation represented in the Disarmament Conference rushes forward to accept its allotment, confirming Mr. MacDonald's statement that his plan would not exactly please any government affected. Yet all admit that the plan is worthy of serious study and that "having figures in it," it represents a long step forward. The British statesman, after spending five busy days among the almost despairing delegates in Geneva, undoubtedly wrote into his plan what he had found the nations expected, and perhaps would accept, from one another. Each country feels its own interests somewhat slighted. This inspires a tremendous hope among observers—They believe the basis of fairness is being approximated.

¶ Geneva views the British project as reducing the total of armaments only slightly, even though air fleets are cut down and the French Army reduced one-third. But it does regard the plan as definitely halting the rearmament race which suddenly has threatened Europe. London sentiment backs MacDonald, although, the British army being no menace in Europe, Britain is not mentioned in the apportionment. Germany, complaining of alleged discriminations against it, admits this the best plan yet proposed. France, holding that insufficient security is offered to offset its heavy army cut, says this plan is far more than a mere basis for discussion. Berlin declares that unless Paris willingly makes the sacrifices demanded, the plan is futile—But Paris, cautious and considering, gives hope that it may be willing.

¶ The United States is drawn into the MacDonald plan as a signatory of the Kellogg-Briand pact. Any five signatories, including one great power, considering a situation critical, can call a conference. Conference decisions would have to be unanimous on the part of the United States, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Russia, along with a majority of the lesser nations, parties to a dispute being excepted. America is asked for no greater participation than it has shown itself willing to assume—It has accepted as much in the Sino-Japanese dispute.

¶ President Roosevelt gives evidence of his country's earnest desire to help cement disarmament and world peace. Even while Prime Minister MacDonald is making his great speech at Geneva the President confers upon Norman H. Davis, chairman of the American Disarmament Conference delegation, the rank of Ambassador and immediately invites the French and German Ambassadors, separately, to the White House for discussions. Mr. Roosevelt shares the sentiment Mr. MacDonald shouted at Geneva—The equally menaced nations of the earth dare not let this arms parley fail.

¶ The Administration moves to do something for the farmer. President Roosevelt sends his fourth emergency message to Congress along with a bill that offers "a promise of good results" in increasing farm product prices and the purchasing power of farmers. Under the proposed measure wide latitude is given the Secretary of Agriculture to apply the land-leasing plan or the domestic allotment plan to a large group of commodities and to exercise an option purchase scheme regarding cotton. This is an untrod path, says the President, but—an unprecedented condition calls for trial of new means.

¶ Japan feels the gathering gloom of threatened isolation. As the Government considers resigning from the League its war policy has flouted, business men unite to prevent the loss of trade if the nations sever diplomatic and other relations. South Seas contracts are strengthened, a non-aggression treaty with Russia and an oil treaty with Holland are urged. The yen may be held low for trade advantages—Japan grows alarmed under the silent pressure of world disapproval.

¶ The new President of the United States and the new First Lady dare, in the midst of economic battle shouts and victories, to take a minute off. The economy bill, happily past both houses, cannot be signed for a day; the beer bill is held up by a suddenly virtuous Senate reducing alcoholic content by an infinitesimal per cent; wars and world demands lull for a moment—and Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt face each other in exclusive, if brief, recollection of something that occurred on March 17, just 28 years ago. "Many happy returns!" says he. "The world has changed, but not us!" replies she. —And so they celebrate their wedding anniversary.

Quick Drink Remedy Discovered by Girls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

MEMBERS of the Young Women's Association of Sodekawa Village, Gifu Prefecture, have pledged themselves not to marry any man who uses alcohol. The pledge was followed immediately by one on the part of members of the Young Men's Association not to use alcoholic liquors in any form.

Ely Sends Report On Liquor Control Up to Legislature

Agrees in General With Provisions, and Asks for Quick Action

While wets as well as drys lined up in protest against certain provisions of the report made by the special commission on state liquor control, Gov. Joseph B. Ely today submitted the report to the Legislature with a request for speedy action on its recommendations. Public hearing on its provisions is set for March 21 at 10:30 a. m.

The Governor declared himself in accord with the general ideas of the report which incorporates a plan of action for the State in regulating and controlling the liquor traffic in the event that the Eighteenth Amendment is repealed.

In so far as the plan relates to beer and wines, it is proposed, just as soon as Congress modifies the Volstead Act, to permit the manufacture and sale of beer with an anticipated alcoholic content of 3.05 by weight.

In his address, the Governor described the plan as calling "for the creation of an unpaid commission with state-wide control of the liquor traffic. "It calls," he added, "for the handling of imported alcoholic beverages through a corporation under state regulation privately financed."

Some Things It Doesn't Do

He pointed out that it provides that "malt beverages and wines shall be sold for consumption on the premises by carefully regulated hotels, cafes and clubs and that no person can purchase intoxicating liquors having a percentage of more than 20 per cent alcoholic content except through the purchase of a permit. More than that, it limits the profit to be made by such a corporation, he said.

Objections raised by both wets and drys indicate a rough passage for the commision's report through the Legislature. In commenting on the proposed legislation. Mr. Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, declared that it contained omissions from the angle of those interested in decreasing rather than increasing drinking.

"It does not eliminate private capital from the contemplated liquor plan," he explained, "nor does it attempt to restrict liquor advertising. With all agents permitted to sell liquor, such as hotels, clubs and licensed victuallers, they will naturally be interested in promoting sales and in increasing drinking."

He pictured the family gathered around the fireside listening to a radio concert of classical music suddenly interrupted by the urge from the announcer to be "good patriots and order a case of beer for family consumption."

The angle taken by the wets is that the proposed legislation tends to restrict the individual in his liquor purchases. Mr. Conrad W. Crooker, speaking for the Liberal Civic League, was opposed to what he termed the effort to force citizens who desire to purchase liquor to "buy a dog-collar license."

He attacked a system that would guarantee 5 per cent profit to a state-controlled corporation, on top of what the brewer might demand. He did not think the plan would do away with the bootlegger or "secret drinking" which he called the "curse of prohibition."

Excess Profits to State

Specifically, the commission's scheme provides that purchasers of intoxicants must possess permits costing $1 a year which would be issued only to persons above the age of 21 and able to show a year's record of sobriety.

It calls for the formation of an alcoholic beverages corporation, capitalized at $5,000,000 and conducted by a state commission as a central regulating body for the issuance of all licenses and permits for the sale, manufacture and purchase of beer, wines and liquor, and for administration of all state liquor laws.

The corporation would sell and regulate prices of liquor and beer, and all profits in excess of dividends of 8 per cent a year to be paid on shares of $100 par value to be sold to the public would revert to the cities and towns of the State to be used in part for temperance education.

Wines and malt beverages could be served by the glass only in hotels, restaurants and clubs, and bottled beer and other malt beverages could be sold, but not consumed, at grocery, delicatessen and drug stores.

The special commission, which was appointed by Governor Ely last November, is headed by Mr. Bentley W. Warren, Boston attorney. The other members are: Mrs. Elizabeth Moorfield Lovett of Boston, Dr. Miriam Van Waters of Framingham, Prof. Thomas Reed Powell of Cambridge, James T. Moriarty of Boston, Edward T. Kelly of Boston and R. M. Sedgwick of Dedham.

Favorable Trend Evident in Lines Of British Trade

Increase in Employment Shown in Construction and Ship Service

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Employment and trade in Britain, with the passing of winter, have both begun to show signs of spring.

A decrease of 46,427 is registered in the number of those who are idle, and an increase of 55,000 in that of those at work.

Improvement so far has been chiefly in the building, iron and steel and general engineering industries and shipping service, which being largely outdoor employments, are generally the first to become active in the spring. Other considerable trades which are doing slightly better than they were are those of woolen and worsted manufacture and boot and shoe making.

On the other hand, there has been a slight further falling during the past month in employment among workers concerned with coal mining, cotton manufacture, motor vehicles, electrical apparatus, distributive trades and docks and harbors.

The total unemployed still stands at the high figure of 2,856,638, but the returns are regarded as encouraging in so far as the seasonal setback during the past winter of 1.4 per cent has been fractionally smaller than a year ago when it was 1.5 per cent. This is taken to mean that the ground is at least being held.

There are also other encouraging signs. Board of Trade figures show that Britain's net adverse trade balance, though not wiped out, has been reduced during the past year to £59,000,000 compared with £104,000,000 in the preceding 12 months.

Another point is that wages during the past three years, although their tendency has been downward, have declined less than the cost of living. The present average wages rate at 65 per cent above pre-war, is about 7 per cent less than in 1930. The cost-of-living index during the same period has gone down 66 per cent above the July, 1914, rate to 142 per cent now. Britain's 9,340,000 state-insured employed workers are thus slightly better off than before.

Low general level of industrial activity is still registered on the London Stock Exchange by a plethora of compulsory idle capital seeking investment in "safety first" stocks, and a corresponding scarcity of investors willing to take risks in profit-making undertakings.

Migratory Sponges In Museum Kept Under Close Watch

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The ordinary tame bathroom sponge has a migratory relation which wanders about in search of food. This is a new discovery of aquarium experts here who have kept under strict observation a number of sponges which wary keepers suspected of wanting to leave home.

These strange plantlike animals are housed at the Zoo Aquarium, under the supervision of Mr. E. C. Boulenger. Mr. M. Burton, sponge expert of the British Museum of Natural History, described his discoveries to a meeting of the Zoological Society. When his attention was first called to their migratory habits he was afraid that they might get into the pipes of their tank and upset the water circulation. His investigations, however, showed that they change shape or even disintegrate in currents of water.

It has hitherto been supposed, said Mr. Burton, that all sponges, after the embryonic stage in which they move through the water, propelled by cilia, are firmly adherent to some base, the sea bottom, rock, sand, or some hard substance, except in the case of a single deep-sea form which rests on the bottom without actual anchoring.

The shape of the new variety of sponge, which has not yet been named, varies according to the movement of water, whether quick, slow or still. By transferring a colony from one environment to another it gradually takes on the shape characteristic of the new environment, sai Mr. Burton.

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Things Present

The "As I Knew Them" series is continued on the Editorial page with an intimate glimpse of Swinburne. (And for the benefit of the average reader, that French word in the third editorial means "a very small portion, a trace.")

March seventeenth is the right day for the poem "Tara" on the Home Forum page.

Mm-m! Housewives are invited to peruse "Adventures in Flavor" and then let their conscience be their guide.

More Ad-O-Grams on the inside back page. We have learned of some Advertising Support Committees that endeavor to be 100 per cent represented among the winners.

And Things to Come

The Cabinet Members series is to be concluded with tomorrow's article on the new Attorney-General, Mr. Cummings.

Saturday brings the Educational page with its Parent Column and the Our Living Language series, the Book Reviews and Literary News page with its Bookman's Holiday and the Antiques and Interior Decoration page.

Roosevelt's Farm Relief Bill Gets Clear Path in Congress

Speedy Passage Is Expected—President Admits Its Experimental Character but Says It Is Time to Try New Means

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 17—Agricultural committees at both ends of the Capitol today went through the formality of approving President Roosevelt's sweeping new agricultural relief bill, while legislative decks were being cleared to assure it swift passage through House and Senate.

Nevertheless, so revolutionary are the bill's provisions that more study will be given it than other emergency features of the President's program and leaders could hope to see it enacted only by the end of next week.

The measure, sent to Congress late yesterday under a brief covering message, provides for reestablishment of the pre-war price relationship between agricultural and industrial commodities by application, at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, of any or all of three types of farm relief theories.

Either the land-leasing plan or the domestic allotment plan may be applied to a large group of basic commodities while additional consideration is given cotton in the form of the option purchase scheme incorporated in the Smith cotton bill passed by the last Congress, but vetoed by President Hoover.

The widest discretionary powers are conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture. The bill is intended to cover "wheat, cotton, hogs, cattle, sheep, rice, tobacco and milk and its products," but he may exclude from its operation any one of these commodities for any given length of time or entirely. He is authorized to enter into agreements with processors or groups of producers of any commodity for controlling the market for that commodity.

He may tax processors any amount necessary to secure the objectives of the act, and he may expend the proceeds of the tax to reduce surpluses either by leasing land to take it out of cultivation or by entering into acreage reduction agreements with producers.

In the covering message which accompanied the farm relief bill, the President admitted its experimental character and indicated that he hoped for good results, but could not promise anything.

"I tell you frankly," he said, "that it is a new and untrod path, but I tell you with equal frankness that

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Stimson Defines Foreign Policies In Hoover Period

Believed War Revulsion Made Time Ripe for Permanent Peace

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 17—An accounting by Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State in the Hoover Administration, of his four-year stewardship of United States foreign affairs is contained in the April issue of Foreign Affairs, out today.

In this article, Mr. Stimson describes the mainsprings of purpose which actuated the Administration's policy abroad and defines the "philosophy and creed" which guided him in coöperating with the League of Nations in the Manchurian crisis, in the arms limitation discussions and in the recognition of revolutionary governments in Latin America.

"In crises where the peace of the world or the sanctity of nations were involved," he says, "we have broken through the false spell of isolation and have been enabled to throw into the scale the rightful weight and influence of the United States."

Two lines of advance were followed by the Administration in effecting its foreign policy, he says, one being to attempt to liquidate the evils and perils of excessive armaments, and the other to continue "the constructive efforts at a positive reorganization of international relations" already embodied in the League, the Nine Power and Four Power treaties of 1922 and the Kellogg-Briand pact.

A "fundamental postulate" of the last Administration, he writes, was that the World War had marked a definite turning point in the evolution of public opinion regarding war.

"We believed," he continues, "that the revulsion against war . . . was so definite that . . . there was a real chance to make it a vehicle for a permanent beneficial change in world organization against war.

"We believed that there was a reasonable probability that such a change could now be predicated upon definite economic and evolutionary facts, and that it could be relied upon as a permanent foundation for the development of a new international effort."

Mr. Stimson gives three reasons for his belief that successive steps laid the foundations of a consistent and constructive policy of world stabilization:

"First, there has been established a definite policy of consultation by this Government with the other governments of the world on the subject of major emergencies.

"Second, the fear of working at cross purposes or of even positive clash with the League of Nations has been minimized.

"Third, the mobilization of an effective world opinion has been made not only more easy and prompt, but its potency and weight have been increased."

Oklahoma River Project Makes Great Salt Lake

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHEROKEE, Okla.—Western Oklahoma's Great Salt Plains will become the second largest salt lake in the United States with completion of the Government's Biological Survey project of damming the Salt Fork of the Arkansas, backing the waters over the plains.

Over 50,000 acres of untillable land bordering on the river will be covered by the waters, impounded by a dam at the plains outlet of the stream. This does not include the total area of the plains. Preliminary surveys and water lines have been run since the beginning of the project, a year ago, by the Biological Survey in charge. The land was transferred from the Department of Interior by the migratory waterfowl act of 1927, when the plains were made a wild bird and game refuge.

Farms of Europe Still Give Charm To Young People

School Courses Help in Stemming Tide of Exodus to City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Although the higher pay and supposedly more interesting activities of the city have drawn persons away from the country in increasing numbers in most of the leading nations of Europe, yet the country and the farm retain their charm for a large and quite important section of the population—the young people.

This delight in the freedom and the varied work of the farm has won increasing recognition and in many countries has become the basis of one of the most effective movements in stemming the exodus and in reviving interest in the rural life. Constructive work in the schools, if not so far advanced as in America, is following very similar lines, and wherever it is to be found, has met with marked success.

In the essentially farming countries of Scandinavia the junior farmers' movement, as might have been expected, is making notable progress, the more so owing to the solid financial help distributed by the Rockefeller Foundation of America among some of the movements. Sweden has modeled its young farmers' organization very closely upon the American 4-H clubs of America, except that a more advanced age has been found best suited for the purpose than the 10 to 16 years adopted in the United States. Young persons from 20 to 25 are preferred in these agricultural societies. The societies are subsidized by the state and, until recently, have enjoyed a Rockefeller grant.

Development in Norway

Norway, for some years, has been working out its own scheme, which developed from Mr. R. B. Bjornstad's children's agricultural clubs, including children of 10 years and up. The system is based on the plan of each child his own farmer and farm manager, the farming being done according to the latest discoveries and improvements. The sight of turnips and

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Chile's Return to Farm Prosperity Laid to Favorable Rate of Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Prosperity has returned to Chilean agriculture. Proof of this fact is reflected in the farmers' complaint that they want more hands and in their meek acceptance of new taxation and the final abolition of government bounties for cereal production and exportation. What puzzles the farmers most is whether they will continue to get a "kick out of the exchange," because on their own admission it is this that is the primary cause of the better times.

Chile's agricultural classes have always agitated for a low exchange. During all the pre-war years when the United States and Europe seemed permanently attached to the international gold standard there was an unceasing internal battle here between the agricultural south and the industrial north. It was known as the battle for a high or low exchange, or, alternatively, for a fixed or fluctuating exchange. The industrialists finally won their fight for a fixed foreign value for the peso after the war when Prof. Edwin Kemmerer's Central Bank plan was accepted.

In the early days of the crisis Chile's farmers were the first to take advantage of the Government's difficulties, insisting as soon as there was a discrepancy in the official and unofficial rates of exchange that they should receive the benefit of the best rate. The Government surrendered when the farmers withheld from the Central Bank the foreign bills for their grain and produce shipments.

Since then the differences on the official and unofficial rates have increased to such an extent that there is a tremendous premium on agricultural shipments, and Chilean farmers have captured important European markets formerly held by the United States, Australia and New Zealand. Great shipping activity is reported at the main grain ports of San Antonio, Talcahuano and Corral. Barley, in particular, has found great acceptance in England, and this harvest, gathered in February and March, has all been purchased for foreign account.

Farmers have appreciative friends among the city dwellers, who remember against them that last season they shipped practically all their wheat away, causing a serious shortage, and the Central Bank had to fall back on its gold reserves to buy flour from Argentina. The Government has taken steps to avoid a repetition of the occurrence this year by prohibiting all shipments of wheat until it is satisfied there are enough stocks to satisfy domestic demands.

Fewer Jobless in France

PARIS, March 17 (AP)—For the first time since the end of October the unemployment curve in France showed a downward swing last week. The registered unemployed on March 11 were 329,858, representing a decrease of 1958.

Park to Supplant Grim Belen Jail In Mexico City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY — Mexico City's grim Belen prison passed into history this month, when laborers set off charges of dynamite and the ancient walls toppled over in clouds of dust. When the building is entirely demolished, a park with trees, walks and green grass will be made on the site where the country's most notorious prisoners were once imprisoned.

The building was originally constructed 249 years ago, by the Roman Catholic Church as a correctional home for women. In 1713, the building was turned into a refuge for homeless children and remained as such until 1863, when it was sold to the city. It was at this time the building embarked upon its career as a public prison.

During the earlier years as a public jail, it was called by its original name, "San Miguel de Belen," but as the prison became notorious for harsh treatment of its inmates the public dropped the prefix.

Japan to Adjust Economic Policy To New Isolation

Trade Treaties in View of Probable Severance From League Planned

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, March 17—While the special committee of the Privy Council today continued its examination of the circumstances surrounding the Government's decision to resign from the League and questioned ministers regarding plans for the diplomatic and economic future of the Empire after withdrawal, it is learned that business organizations are coöperating with the Ministry of Commerce in considering various plans to prevent the loss of export markets as a result of possible diplomatic isolation.

As a first measure commercial organizations are urging the Government to maintain the present cheap yen, arguing that importing nations will not cease their purchases from Japan so long as merchandise is obtainable here cheaper than elsewhere. Secondly, commercial houses are urging the conclusion of a non-aggression treaty with Russia preliminary to cementing Russo-Japanese commercial relations, arguing that Washington is likely to conclude a commercial agreement with Moscow any time, so that haste is necessary to establish Japanese exports in Russian markets on a preferential basis.

Similarly the South Seas Association, composed of export firms at present dominating the markets of Java and adjacent regions is urging additional agreements with Holland in order to eliminate Dutch suspicions of the danger of Japanese aggressions in the southern islands. The navy favors additional agreements with Holland owing to its partial dependence upon the Dutch Indies for fuel oil.

It is learned that a recent Japan-Australia trade promotion conference at Sydney passed a resolution recommending the formation of a special committee to examine the Japanese markets. Japan at present is dependent on Australia for wool. The Australians are anxious to maintain Japanese purchases and are willing to accept considerable Japanese imports in return. A Japanese Chamber of Commerce will be established at Sydney shortly, the Mitsui and other Japanese firms participating. Similarly the Japanese are expanding their markets in the Philippines and the Straits Settlements and plan to consolidate their positions by new political agreements.

Peasant Finds Fortune; Poles Hunt Treasure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Warsaw

TREASURE hunting is a popular pursuit on the Polish eastern boundaries just now owing to the recent finding by a Vilno peasant of 1,000,000 rubles buried by Russians during the World War.

The Treasury is now claiming a large tax on the money found.

The finder is resisting payment.

France Believed Ready to Support MacDonald Plan

While Press Is Divided, Official Paris Is Held to Be Favorable

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 17—The French Government, The Christian Science Monitor understands on the highest authority, is not only deeply interested in the disarmament plan submitted by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald at Geneva yesterday, but is distinctly favorable to its acceptance.

Although the French feel that, as Mr. MacDonald himself recognized, certain adjustments will be required, particularly perhaps in the naval sphere, it is understood that the Quai d'Orsay considers the British proposal constitutes more than a just and satisfactory basis of discussion. It is considered to provide a concrete hope for a definite solution of the disarmament dilemma.

The French press, while unanimous in praising the generosity and sincerity of Mr. MacDonald's proposals, was divided in judging them. Conservative papers, and even some organs of the Radicals—the government party—expressed the opinion that the plan fails to provide sufficient additional security to justify the heavy sacrifices in armaments which France is called upon to make.

On the other hand, the Petit Parisien, which is recognized to express the views of the present Government, writes: "The project as completed by the British Premier's comments constitutes at once an important event in the history of the conference, an indisputable act of courage and a basis for discussion as precious as it is interesting," and adds, "never before perhaps has a British statesman given proof of so much comprehension of continental affairs or established such a daring parallel between security and disarmament."

If a considerable portion of the press today criticizes the serious cuts in land, air and naval defense forces which the plan imposes on France, there has generally been an appreciation of the value of this Franco-British collaboration and the desire is expressed that Mr. MacDonald's visit to Rome will succeed in extending this coöperation to Italy.

M. Edouard Daladier, the Premier, who returns to Paris this evening, is expected to go to London next week to continue the policy of close coördination between the French and British Governments.

In general the reception accorded Mr. MacDonald's plan in government circles and press here gives the impression that France will be willing to subscribe to a general convention based on these proposals after certain adjustments have been arranged.

Nevadans Demand Tax Relief Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RENO, Nev., March 17—Demanding drastic economies in operation of the state government to reduce taxes from 61 cents to 48 cents, more than 500 Nevada taxpayers stormed the State Capitol and laid their demands before the State Legislature now in session.

While there were loud vociferations, stamping of feet, and insistent demands, the crowd, composed mostly of miners, livestock men, merchants, business men, and in many cases their respective wives, were easily controlled and orderly.

Mr. John J. Hunter, Elko theater man and president of the Nevada Taxpayers Association, voiced their pleas for tax reduction, which, they asserted, could be effected by drastic reductions in salaries of higher state officials, elimination of overlapping government functions and expenditures which are not necessities.

Lieut.-Gov. Morley Griswold presided over the meeting, at the conclusion of which the Legislature had promised to present the taxpayers' demands to a joint ways and means committee for consideration and report.

Utah Trolley Workers Paid With Car Tokens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, March 17—Street car operators of this city were the first to solve the problem of cashing pay checks after the bank "holiday" was proclaimed by Gov. Henry H. Blood.

One motorman, confronted with the immediate need of cash, suggested to company officials that they pay him part of his salary in car tokens. He sold the tokens and kept the money, thereby converting an unusable check into usable cash.

Britain's Arms Plan Is Hailed As Compromise

Scheme Is Designed to Balance Claims of Equality and Security

Paris Held Favorable

Germany Sees Plan as Big Advance on Previous Position of Powers

While more extreme peace workers regret the small arms reductions provided for in the MacDonald plan, comments from different capitals recognize the British scheme as a good workable compromise on which to base the discussion that opens at the Geneva disarmament conference next Thursday. Big omissions are noticeable, such as trade in arms and budgetary reductions, but the scheme has won a remarkable send-off in acquiring the preliminary approval of both French and German official circles, which was the main consideration in any arms reduction plan that could hope to gain acceptance.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, March 17—From now until next Thursday, when the general debate will begin here, all delegations to the Disarmament Conference and the governments in all capitals will be engaged in profound study of the British draft disarmament convention so forcefully presented to the general commission yesterday by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Premier.

As to actual decrease in armaments, the plan calls for cutting down air fleets and recommends one-third reduction in the French Army. But for the most part qualitative rather than quantitative limitations are proposed. The effect of adopting such a convention would be to leave Germany subject to the qualitative restrictions imposed by the Versailles Treaty, but free to increase its quantity in these armaments. Disarmament workers here think more drastic quantitative reductions might have been advocated.

At least two notable omissions are obvious. First there is no reference to budgetary limitation of arms expenditure, although a hard-working committee has made considerable progress toward this goal, and, second, no mention is made of controlling the manufacture and trade in arms, which it is generally agreed, must be one of the conference's most enduring accomplishments.

It is strange that these should have been overlooked when the possibility of an embargo on arms shipments is being considered in most producing countries.

Naval clauses of the convention are principally concerned with a reminder of what was accomplished by the Washington and London treaties, which are now threatened by Japan's demand for increased sea power and the failure of France and Italy to ratify the London convention. Mr. MacDonald's visit to Rome this week-end should reveal whether Franco-Italian reconciliation is possible.

U. S. Participation Plan

Meanwhile, the United States will be principally interested in part one, dealing with the problem of security since it requires American participation in international consultation in case of violation or threat of violation of the Briand-Kellogg pact. It reinforces this pact by providing for the immediate calling of a conference should any five signatories of the pact, including one great power, consider the situation critical.

The decision taken by this conference would require unanimity among seven great powers, the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Russia, along with a majority vote of all other parties to the convention, parties to the dispute of course being excepted. Although the United States and Russia do not belong to the League of Nations, while Japan withdrawing, machinery for operation of this arrangement would be provided by the League.

This proposal obviously arises from the League's recent experience in the Sino-Japanese dispute. Cooperation of the United States and Russia has proved desirable in any great crisis, and unanimity among the great powers has proved to be obtainable in the Manchurian case. There has been similar unanimity in dealing with the Leticia dispute between Colombia and Peru, on which the League Council is expected to take decisive action tomorrow by adopting a definite report and recommendations as in the Sino-Japanese case.

The British draft makes no mention of a pact of mutual assistance between the continental countries of Europe, a feature which France keenly desires. This, along with the fact that France is asked to make the largest reductions in military strength, accounts for the opposition which the scheme is already encountering in French circles. French critics say that the British plan is "to disarm the European continent without touching British forces." It is certainly true that, although a definite maximum of strengths is fixed for each continental country, no such figure is proposed for the British army. On the other hand everyone knows that the British forces are no threat to any European country.

Examination of the table fixed for the maximum land forces of continental countries reveals that the strength allotted to Germany, Aus-

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Rail Coöperation In Canada Backed By Public Opinion

Measure Passes Second Reading in House by 120 to 65 Votes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 17—The bill intended to insure the closest coöperation between the Canadian National and the Pacific Railways passed its second reading yesterday by a vote of 120 to 65.

Labor, as represented by its four members, supported the bill in the opinion that retaining the entity of the two roads will insure the maximum of employment.

The Farmer-Progressive group split evenly and seven Liberals also voted with the Government, while the majority of the Liberals opposed the bill on the ground that a virtual dictatorship of the National lines would be instituted by the appointment of three trustees for a period of seven years, and by an arbitral tribunal having supreme authority to enforce its rulings in all cases of dispute.

The majority of both houses is convinced that the bill closely reflects public opinion and the length that it is prepared to go at the present time in the direction of cutting all unnecessary railway expenditures and at the same time retaining government ownership of the Canadian National.

Dr. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways, assured the House that the measure would result in a drastic saving of expenses of both railroads, would retain coöperation with competition, and that "both lines will come back stronger than before if we have a revival of business."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

WE suggest YOU TRY ALLERTON

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ALLERTON CLUB RESIDENCES New York

Sevitzky Leaves On European Tour

Leaving a Boston season's record of singular achievement in the establishment and successful concerts of a vocal and an instrumental ensemble, Fabien Sevitzky, concert conductor of the Metropolitan Theater in Boston, sailed today on the S. S. Acquitania for his second season of guest conducting in Paris, Berlin and Warsaw.

He will conduct two concerts in each city with symphony organizations resident there. His tour last year at about this time took him before audiences to whom he was little known. He was well received.

Upon his return about May Mr. Sevitzky will resume the conducting of the concert orchestra at the Metropolitan.

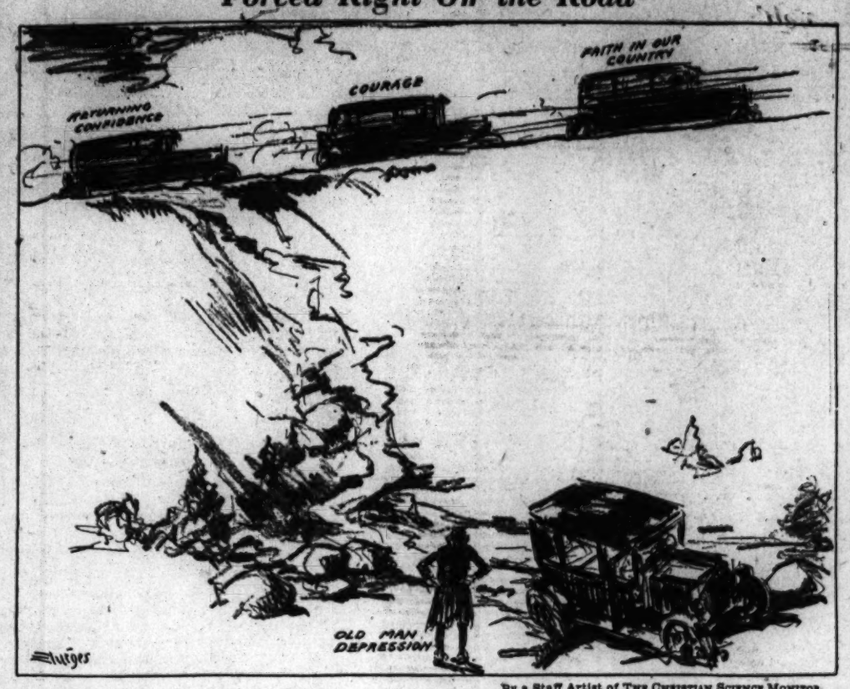
Legislature Scans State Banking Bill

With the banking emergency definitely over, a bill to bring state laws into conformity with the Federal emergency banking law, enacted March 9, was sent yesterday to the Legislature by Gov. Joseph B. Ely. The measure detailed the methods by which certain banks will be reorganized and strengthened. While under the terms of the bill, the bank commissioner would receive extraordinary powers, substantial control is extended to the depositors of affected banks.

Advocacy of a retail sales tax proceeded before the legislative Committee on Taxation on the assumption that $40,000,000 would accrue to the state treasury from such a levy. This estimate was derived by assuming that the proposed 1 per cent sales tax could be levied on a total business in the State of $4,000,000,000. An estimated increase in welfare costs of 25 per cent and an alleged drastic rise in uncollectable taxes were used to buttress the plea for a more "equitable" tax base.

A bill appropriating $275,000 for relief of the unemployed was passed by the Senate. The bill, which has already passed the House escaped amendments. It allots money for forestry work, mosquito control and the destruction of wreckage in Boston harbor. The House also overrode Governor Ely's veto of a bill amending the city charter of Medford by changing the date of holding the city primaries.

Forced Right Off the Road



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Events Tonight

"Klaisch Kollegium," annual B. U. Liberal Arts College Gamma Delta Association party, Longwood Cricket Club, Brookline, evening.

Girls' High School: Presentation of musical revue, "Hello, Prosperity," school auditorium, West Newton Street, 8:15.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society: Annual spring flower show, Mechanics Building, until 10, through March 18.

Wilbur: Presentation of "Vincent Ventures," by Vincent Club, 8:30.

Lowell Institute: Sixth lecture in series, "The British Anti-Slavery Movement," Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8. Open to public.

Harvard School of Education: Conferences with school committees and superintendents, 8; also with teachers of social studies, 8; both events, Emerson Hall. Open to public.

Charitable Irish Society: St. Patrick's Day banquet, Hon. George H. Dern, recently appointed Secretary of War, speaker; Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6.

Faelton Pianoforte School: Recital by Miss Ethel Heller, pianist, and Miss Lucy Norton, violinist, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8. Open to public.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Free recreation night, 7. Open to Greater Boston girls.

Theaters

Plymouth—"When Ladies Meet," 8:30.
Copley—"The Red Mill," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Potemkin" (film), 2, 4, 6:05, 8:10, 10:21.
Peabody Playhouse—"Gold in the Hills," 8:30.

Events Tomorrow

Foreign Policy Association: Luncheon discussion, "Mussolini, Hitler and the New Balance of Power in Europe"; speakers: Mr. Frank Simonds, Dr. Walther Kolbe and Mr. Franco Bruno Alverardi; Copley-Plaza Hotel, 1.

Boston University: Talk by Dr. William Trufant Foster, 11.

Massachusetts Horticultural Society: Final day, annual spring flower show, Mechanics Building, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m

Women's Republican Club: Talk, "South America in 1932: Impressions and Personal Experiences," by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of B. U., 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Pier Di Blasio, violinist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Children of the American Revolution: Meeting and luncheon, Hotel Statler, 10:30.

Girl Reserves: Inter-Triangle day, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 11.

Massachusetts Audubon Society: Final illustrated lecture in series, "A Year of Bird Study on Southampton Island, Hudson Bay," by Dr. George Miksch Sutton, of Cornell; Hotel Statler, 2:30.

Symphony Hall: Dream pictures of "Old Mexico," by M. Branson de Cou, 2:30.

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon meeting, talk, "Re-thinking Missions," by Prof. William Ernest Hocking, of Harvard; 3 Joy Street, 1.

Cambridge Teachers' Club: Bridge party and style show, Continental Hotel, Cambridge, 2.

Farmington (Maine) State Normal School Alurvnæ Association: Luncheon, Hotel Westminster, 12:30.

Boston Chapter, Trinity College Alumnæ: Bridge and fashion show, Hotel Somerset, afternoon.

Salon Français: Lecture on Proust and Voltaire by Count Serge Fleury, author and diplomat, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 3.

Children's Museum of Boston: Illstrated lecture, "Color in Common Things," by Mr. William A. Averill, 3; also "War of the Wooden Soldiers," 11; Junior and Senior Bird Club meetings, 9:30 and 10:30, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain; open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Lucy Wheelock Kindergarten Association: Monthly meeting, Mr. Clagget Wilson, speaker, 100 Riverway, 2.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Print Galleries, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Potemkin" (film), 2, 4, 6:05, 8:10, 10:21.
Plymouth—"When Ladies Meet," 2:30.
Copley—"The Red Mill," 2:30.
Peabody Playhouse—"Gold in the Hills," 8:30.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Costumes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries assembled by the Massachusetts Society of the National Colonial Dames of America; modern wood cuts; American furniture lent by Mr. and Mrs. George Alfred Cluett; sixteenth century French engravings.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of the sea. Also flower studies from Hawaii by Lloyd Sexton. Through March 18.

Scherwee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Saint Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Exhibition of oils.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings of the sea by John P. Benson. Through March 18.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings and sculpture in the "Boston Salon of Allied Arts." Through March 30.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Water colors by Sam Charles. Also paintings and water colors by Giulio de Blaas. Through March 18.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street at Massachusetts Avenue—Paintings by Adolph Aisen. Through month of March.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls, 270 Boylston Street—Drawings by Homer Ellertson and silver-points by Thelma Wood. Through month of March.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Portraits and landscapes by Grace Collier. Through March 24.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart and Dartmouth Streets—Paintings and water colors by Mary A. Greenwood and Arthur Musgrave. Through March 25.

Cambridge School of A. & L. A., 53 Church Street, Cambridge—Collection of photographs and working drawings by Armond R. Tibbetts. Red chalk drawings by Faith Jones.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

Trains to Be Restored

The New Haven Railroad announces today that effective Monday, March 20, all the trains temporarily annulled March 8 on account of the bank holidays will be restored to their normal schedules as shown in current time-tables.

Clark Wins Debate

WORCESTER, Mass., March 17 (AP)—Clark University defeated New York University in a debate last night on the question, "Resolved: That the United States agree to the cancellation of interallied war debts." Clark had the negative.

$145 ROUND TRIP TO EUROPE

THE BEST ON THE SHIP

NEW SERVICE. ALL OUTSIDE 2-BED ROOMS. EXCELLENT FOOD. NEW YORK, HAVRE, ANTWERP. NOTHING ELSE LIKE IT ON THE ATLANTIC. AND YOUR CAR CAN GO FOR $130 ROUND TRIP. SEE MORE, PAY LESS. WONDERFUL ROAD MAPS READY FOR YOU. MUST RESERVE WELL IN ADVANCE. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED FOLDER.

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Crowds Flock to See Flower Show With Fresh Blooms to Finish Week

Many exhibits have been renewed today at the annual spring show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, current through Saturday night in Mechanics Building, Boston and crowds which poured into the building today found them of prize-winning quality and surpassing interest.

Yesterday, such perishable entries as carnations, roses and various other spring flowers were gathered up into bouquets and dispatched to such centers as Elizabeth Peabody House, Dorchester House, the home service department of the Massachusetts General Hospital, Ellis Memorial, Roxbury Neighborhood House and to many individual shut-ins.

This work was carried out under the supervision of the Benevolent and Fraternal Fruit and Flower Mission. Before she went to Europe Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw Jr. made arrangements for the Mission to have the use of her automobile and chauffeur's services to transport flowers from the hall to the various centers. Members of the Emergency Planning and Research Bureau, who are helping Horticultural Society officials in the information bureau and elsewhere at the show, attended to the gathering of the flowers and their distribution.

Helped Men Get Work

The show has brought into relief the very admirable contributions made by this bureau to the field of planning and landscaping since it was set up by the associated architects of Boston as a means of providing part-time employment for members temporarily out of work.

The architects subscribed a fund for this purpose, used principally to provide at least three days' pay a week to members; the men's services have been used in cities and towns which cannot afford planning boards of their own, the understanding being that, if within a year or two, the city or town adopts any of the plans made on the basis of members' research, those members are to be remunerated.

The plan has helped to prevent disruption within the profession, and has been of inestimable help to members who otherwise would have suffered through no fault of their own.

The acacia forest continued to draw amazed and enthusiastic attention today. The garden clubs, which have had charge of the beautification - of - roadside - stands exhibit, changed their arrangement overnight, with the result that fresh vegetables and fruits were in that space today. The sweet white lilac tree continues to nod gently before the glistening white front door of the cottage put up by the Chestnut Hill and Swampscott Garden Clubs.

Children Know Flowers

There were quantities of children making the rounds today, showing that the considerable garden knowledge disseminated in the public schools has taken firm root and such rooting shows itself in their painstaking attention to the hints for young gardeners being enthusiastically dispensed by many exhibitors.

It would be a good thing for the cynics who say we have fallen on evil days of materialism and greed to go around with their ears well open for an hour or two at the show. Witness the man who sped through the aisles to the booth of a certain dealer in gardening implements and who was stopped en route by a friend.

"Haven't got a minute; see you later. They've got a weeder over there, the finest thing I ever saw; been dreaming of owning such a thing all my life. Not even going to have it wrapped up. Want to look at it while I drive home in the car. So long; see you some other time."

And the man who bought one ticket and was asked by a friend if his numerous family was all out of town. "No; but they wouldn't be even mildly interested. This is my holiday, and am I enjoying it! I can stay just as long as I want to, and look at one thing for an hour if I like!"

And the man who dashed in to buy another piece of apparatus, giving his confidence to the salesman.

"My garden is nothing but a scrap of backyard. But I can make anything grow in it. Anything! There's something growing in every inch of it. I tell you, these are the days!"

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder late tonight and Saturday; moderate west or northwest winds; minimum temperature tonight near 30.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Saturday; colder Saturday and in north portion late tonight.

Maine: Fair and colder tonight and Saturday except light rain or snow in extreme east portion tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair and colder tonight and Saturday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Saturday; colder Saturday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest shifting to northwest or north winds and fair weather tonight and Saturday except rain or snow near Eastport tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	42	44	Montreal	32	36
Bismarck	22	46	Nantucket	40	40
Boston	38	38	New Orleans	64	78
Buffalo	32	36	New York	36	40
Calgary	32	50	Norfolk, Va.	46	98
Charleston	54	58	North Platte	44	64
Chicago	38	48	Philadelphia	38	44
Cincinnati	34	46	Phoenix, Ariz.	50	76
Denver	36	60	Pittsburgh	38	44
Eastport, Me.	38	36	Portland, Me.	30	32
Hatteras	58	62	Raleigh	44	56
Honolulu, T.H.		78	St. Louis	44	52
7p.m., Mar. 16	72	..	St. Paul	28	52
Helena, Mont.	38	52	Salt Lake City	34	48
Huron, S. D.	32	58	San Francisco	50	60
Jacksonville	62	72	Santa Fe, N.M.	38	54
Kansas City	48	60	Seattle	42	54
Key West	76	82	Tampa	68	84
Los Angeles	52	60	Washington	40	48
Memphis	64	60	Wichita, Kan.	50	68
Miami, Fla.	76	80	Williston, N.D	26	44

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 17.
B—Maximum March 16.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 3:19 p. m., Saturday, 3:40 a. m.
Height of tides 8.7 feet, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:23 p. m.

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Pajamas and Negligees 5.95

Silks and satins, all frothy with laces!
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YOU CAN'T WASH MILK

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NEW YORK CITY

Monitor to Change Evening Radiocast

BEGINNING next Monday evening, March 20, the regular evening news radiocast of The Christian Science Monitor now heard through Station WBZ will be transmitted through Station WHDH in Boston (830kc 361.2m). The noon radiocast will continue over WBZ as heretofore.

Correct Guidance In Vocations Told

Vocational guidance and education should include education of workers as consumers as well as producers if society is to avoid such periods as the present one of unbalanced economic surplus, according to Dr. Fred C. Smith of the Harvard Graduate School of Education, who spoke last night at the Harvard Faculty Club. The meeting was held in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the beginning of Prof. Frank Parsons's work in vocational guidance in Boston.

Dr. Smith announced that the Carnegie Institute is planning to organize a National Occupational Conference and expects to give aid to the present Vocational Guidance Magazine so that it may increase its subject material about double its present amount and publish 10 issues annually instead of eight. The magazine is intended for parents and the general public as well as teachers.

In reviewing the past history of vocational guidance, the speaker brought out the fact that the Boston Vocation Bureau was the first to issue pamphlets on occupational information. This policy is now fairly well established, and in many school vocational guidance is a part of the regular curriculum. In France, the information concerning what opportunities there are in the various occupations is given to parents, for they choose, to a large extent, the life work of their children. In America this information is given to the young folks, for in most cases they are free to choose for themselves.

Economy Bill Becomes Federal Law Monday

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—President Roosevelt on Monday is expected to sign the economy bill that hurdled through the House yesterday upon a 373 to 19 majority.

When the House adopted Senate amendments, presidential approval was expected to make it law before night. But the Senate recessed until Monday too quickly for Vice-President Garner to sign. Nor did Speaker Rainey sign yesterday but he did today because the House was called to meet as usual.

Canadian Money Orders

OTTAWA, Ont., March 17 (AP)—The Post Office Department announces that money orders to and from the United States, suspended March 4, will be resumed today.

LOWELL, MASS.

Dustless Lowell Coke is now CHEAPEST fuel

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
LOWELL, MASS.

Petit French Pastry 59c Type pound

Made in Boston. Dainty served at Bridge or Whist Parties, formal or informal occasions.

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DEDHAM, MASS.

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Nation Is Praised For Bank Control

Rapid developments of the past 10 days mark the point in the history of the United States when the Government was moved from Wall Street to Washington, Dr. William Trufant Foster, head of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research, told a class in the University Extension Course on "This Changing World of Ours," at the State House last evening.

It has been made clear to the bankers what they can do and how to do it, said Dr. Foster, declaring that "we are going to have a banking system established by authority of the Federal Government which is going to be subject to uniform regulations and methods of accounting."

"People must get over the opinion that we can do nothing to prevent depressions," declared Dr. Foster. "We must realize that there must be put into circulation enough purchasing money to meet the large amount of production. Dr. Foster advocated the making of large loans to be extended in public works, ridding large cities of slums, keeping up with the educational program rather than stopping it.

Boston Shipping Shows Increase

Marked increase in the shipping activity of the Port of Boston is evidenced in the third edition of "Shipping Services of the Port of Boston" issued today by the Boston Port Authority and the United States bureau of foreign and domestic commerce.

Boston now has more than 40 steamship lines offering direct ocean freight service to more than 140 foreign ports and 15 steamship companies having sailings to more than 30 destinations on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific coasts, according to the new directory.

Also, five air transportation lines operating from Boston with passenger and express package service are recorded. Two of the air lines offer planes for charter to any point and the other three have established schedules including nine cities in the United States and Montreal, Canada.

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Literature Display Box

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All kinds of Laundry Service.
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Covering Brookline, Brighton, Allston, Back Bay, Roxbury and Jamaica Plain.
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Lamb Fores	lb.	9c
Lamb Legs	lb.	22c
Bottom Round Pot Roast	lb.	19c
Lean Beef (Ground)	2 lbs.	25c
Face Rump Roast	lb.	23c
Fancy Fowl	lb.	23c
Prime Rib Beef Roast	lb.	25c
Deerfoot Sausages	lb.	32c
Baker's Cocoa	½ lb. tin	10c
H. B. Cal. P. Beans	2 large cans	25c
OSO-Clean (Cleans anything)	pkg.	25c

Deliveries made in Bedford, Lexington, Waltham.

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Senators Enact Revised Beer Bill Despite Protests

Wine, 3.05 Beer and Sales Amendments Passed; Brewers in Power

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 17—Beer of an alcoholic content of 3.05 per cent by weight was approved by the Senate yesterday, 43 to 30, and the measure is now before the House for concurrence on several amendments. Quick passage is anticipated, with signature by President Roosevelt probably Monday, at which time the so-called nonintoxicating beverage may be sold in all states where it is permitted by local law.

From the legislative situation, the quick enactment of the measure is chiefly interesting as another illustration of the complete cooperation between Congress and the President, while politically the measure carries through to fulfillment the complete Democratic platform on prohibition.

On the Treasury side, it is anticipated that the new beverage may considerably increase the national income, the usual estimates given being $125,000,000 to $150,000,000. How much the sale of the beer will cut into the profits of the soft drink stands remains to be seen; and there are some statisticians who declare that in the long run the Treasury will lose about as much as it will gain.

The Senate favored Senator William E. Borah's amendment forbidding the sale of beer to minors under 16, which was adopted, 50 to 23. A close vote of 38 to 36 defeated the effort of Senator Clarence C. Dill (D.) of Washington to prohibit beer advertising over the radio or by newspapers in states where sale is forbidden by state law. The pending bill repeals all laws forbidding beer advertising through the mails.

The chief Senate amendment was to reduce the alcoholic content of the beer from the 3.2 per cent House figure to the lesser alcoholic content of 3.05. The Senate accepted the latter on the basis of findings of a British royal commission which decided this was the maximum alcoholic content which could be considered non-intoxicating.

At the same time, the Senate approved "wine" and fruit drinks of the same alcoholic content although it is well known that wine cannot be ma of so low an alcoholic content. The new beer is the same strength as the lightest beer sold before prohibition, Senators declared. Beer of 3.05 by weight is about 3.81 by volume.

"The iron hand of the brewers was again in absolute control of many Senate votes," declared Dr. F. Scott McBride, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, following the vote. "This was proven by the vote ruthlessly overriding the amendment against bringing beer advertising into the homes by radio, and by the votes to permit the sale of beer to children.

"If the beer bill, as passed by the Senate, becomes a law, this country will again experience the worst evils of the liquor traffic. Brewery politics will again insolently ignore the welfare of the home, the rights of children, and every other consideration that stands in the way of brewery profits."

Drys to Fight Beer Bill In Supreme Court Plea

PHILADELPHIA, March 17 (AP)—Bishop Ernest G. Richardson, president of the Anti-Saloon League of America, said yesterday the beer bill, if enacted, "certainly will be taken to the Supreme Court."

"The Supreme Court has passed negatively on the same question before, and if its members haven't changed their minds, it will again," he pointed out. "There is no question whether beer of 3.05 per cent alcoholic content is intoxicating. The question is whether Congress can legally define what is intoxicating. One-half of 1 per cent was established as the limit of non-intoxicating beverage by the liquor dealers themselves in 1867, when they were paying a license fee. That figure was carried over into the Volstead Act."

Soviet Recognition Opposed and Backed In Debate at Yale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 17—A Yale audience which filled Sprague Memorial Hall to capacity tonight heard Representative Hamilton Fish Jr., and Prof. Edwin Borchard, an authority on international law, who is a member of the faculty of the Yale school of law, debate on the merits of recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States.

Mr. Fish, who was chairman of a congressional committee which investigated Communist activities in this country, opposed recognition on the ground that the United States had nothing to gain by such action, and in doing so would open "the flood-gates of Communist propaganda."

Professor Borchard said that failure to recognize Russia "has probably done more injury to the United States" than to that country. "The policy of nonrecognition of Russia has had a 15-year trial," he said. "It does not appear to have justified itself; the Soviets have not disappeared and international relations in the world have steadily retrogressed. In the delicate position of the moment, disturbing factors should be removed as rapidly as possible. Nonrecognition of Russia is one such factor.

"Recognition has never meant an approval of the government recognized. Most of us do not approve the Soviet system, feasible probably only in a country with a low standard of living and accustomed to dictatorship. The United States has recognized all manner and forms of government, including avowed pirates, tyrants, and extremists of every type. This is a motley world and is likely to remain so."

Grange Popularity Gains, Editor Finds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 17—Attendance at Grange meetings has increased to a remarkable extent this year, Mr. Charles M. Gardner, editor of the National Grange Monthly said today, and the number of new local Granges formed in the last four months exceeds that for any like period in the 66 years' history of the organization.

More Grange halls have been dedicated in the last 12 months than in any corresponding period in the past, bringing the total number to almost 3500, having an estimated value of $25,000,000. Volunteer labor, largely from the ranks of the unemployed, is an important factor in renovating and remodeling buildings for Grange use.

This accelerated interest, Mr. Gardner said, is regarded as a sign of vigor and earnestness in the rural population. The fact that the nation has just inaugurated its first Grange President is considered a good augury. Mr. Roosevelt took his seventh degree at the national meeting in Rochester, N. Y., in 1930.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Emily Roosevelt Cook, Stamford, Conn.
Robert H. Hawksley, Kingston, N. Y.
William L. Kennedy, Philadelphia, Penna.
Gertrude H. Mattison, Wolfeboro, N. H.

He's Roosevelt's 'Old Comrade'

AT THE AGE OF SIXTEEN WAS TEACHING SCHOOL.
AT 24 - PRACTICING LAW IN VIRGINIA
NEWSPAPER MEN SEEK HIS INTERPRETATION ON POLITICAL SITUATIONS.

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLAUDE A. SWANSON

Navy Achieves Genuine Friend In Virginian Now Its Secretary

Former Senator Swanson Always Has Worked for 'th' Lads in Blue' and Traditions of the Nation's Mobile Defenses

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 17—This is the day for the great political rally in Richmond. Already the pulsations of the big bass drum can be heard growing louder. The parade is coming down the street, and in its midst in a minute we shall see Claude Augustus Swanson as he was, say, 30 or 35 years ago, when he first caught the imagination of the Old Dominion.

Today Mr. Swanson has just been chosen from the United States Senate to become Secretary of War. Let us take a look at him for a minute in a typical scene from the album of the past, when his political career had not yet reached its climax.

It is a warm day, and the people of Richmond have turned out. The crowd likes the bands, they applaud the marchers, but now comes a rider on a prancing black stallion, and as he goes down Broad Street a wave of special enthusiasm momentarily follows as he has the center of that moving scene to himself. This is Claude Swanson.

Rides Like a Brigadier

He has flashing black eyes, a well-shaped head, black hair, and he sits his horse like a brigadier-general of cavalry. He has a high forehead, and strong, straight nose. He is a popular figure. The eyes of the crowd follow him.

"A handsome man!" says one bystander to another.

"Yes, and they say he's close to Tom Martin!" says the other, naming Senator Thomas S. Martin, who at that time controlled one of the best-oiled political machines in the South, with a certain reverence.

"Will he be Governor?" asks the first bystander.

"Why, certainly, stranger!" says the second, looking again at the man who can ask such a questio in view of the visual evidence ju afforded.

Governor of Virginia, Claude Swanson certainly became, and a though this particular scene ma not jibe exactly with history, it w at least a composite of many suc appearances on horseback before the admiring Old Dominion crowd in the first part of a long politica career. To put in a date or two, h became Governor of the State in 1906 and served the customary four year single-term, after which—under the peculiar rules of politics as they play it down in the Old Dominion—retirement is compulsory.

This rule which makes election as Governor permissible for only one term, and that for four years, has made the Executive Mansion the end of the way for many political hopes in the State. Once a man is elected Governor his political career is apt to terminate. He steps down from the Governorship, and he steps out of politics.

Mr. Swanson was just under 44 years old when he took over the gubernatorial post. He was 48 when he left. Previous to entering the Governor's office he had been a Congressman for a dozen years, consecutively. He knew the risk of becoming Governor. But he also knew that he was popular with the public, and a friend of the reigning political powers. He was not the type of man to let his career be extinguished easily.

And so it happened that some six months after he finished that single-term job as Governor, his successor, the new Virginian executive, Mr. William H. Mann, named him to fill the balance of the unexpired term of the then recently deceased United States Senator. The General Assembly of the State confirmed the choice shortly thereafter, and since then Mr. Swanson has been regularly reelected to the position by the voters of the State.

That represents arithmetically 22 years in the upper chamber of the American Legislature, four years as Governor, and 12 years in the House of Representatives—38 years in public life, in a lifetime of 71 years. And so far as the records show, he has never suffered a political reversal, or failed eventually in achieving the goal he sought.

Mr. Swanson has been a bulwark of the Democratic Party from the outset. He has been, and always will be, a "regular." In the Roosevelt Cabinet he represents the old-line party members, as opposed to the influx of Republicans and Progressives who made the new President's recent victory so overwhelming.

He is imbued with politics. And yet, in the passing of the years, there has been something more. The record shows the beginning of a humdrum political career becoming more and more infused with issues of larger importance, until the figure of the statesman emerges from the school of the politician.

He was born on a small farm near Swansonville, way up in Pittsylvania County (the old Patrick Henry county), Virginia, March 31, 1862, and he belonged to a generation which saw the old Southern order disrupted by the Civil War, and that had to scratch hard for a living in a world that was as hard a place in its way as any that developed in the defeated countries after 1918.

At 16 he was teaching school, and after teaching a while decided it would be well if he learned a little more himself. So he went down for one session to Virginia Polytechnic Institute. His self-raised funds gave out after a term, and he took to clerking in a Danville store until he had saved enough to go to college at Randolph-Macon. Here he took his Bachelor of Arts degree at 23, after three sessions.

Education appears to have come quickly in those days, and a year later he had obtained his law degree at the University of Virginia. For the next seven years he practiced law at Chatham, Va., when his political career in Congress began. He has been in public life ever since.

Virginia Proud of Him

Mr. Swanson in the Senate showed a courteous and distinguished mien: he upheld all the traditions of the Old Dominion; he looked and acted as people instinctively felt a Virginia statesman should look and act.

Many regard him as one of the greatest political sages in Washington, although he is a sage who generally talks in parables. He is a sort of Delphic oracle to whom many a newspaper man has gone for the interpretation of political developments. He can see the political implications of a situation almost instinctively.

Mr. Swanson is known for his political "maxims," which are couched in ironic language, and intended for the politician.

"I detest political cowardice," he has remarked. "It takes a lot of courage to sit on the fence, and to get shot at from both sides!"

Another remark tells the amateur of politics to "stay on the fence as long as you can, then drop down on one side, run fast, get to the head of the procession, and eventually you will be credited with having led all along!"

The satire of another maxim for politicians expresses a different mood: "When in doubt," with emphasis on the doubt, "do right!"

The Navy His Specialty

Mr. Swanson specialized in the Senate in naval and foreign affairs. From the first day he entered Congress he has been thrilled by the navy, proud of the navy, and anxious always to make the navy efficient and adequate. He was chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee in the last of the World War period and through his connection there met a young Assistant Secretary of the Navy named Franklin D. Roosevelt. Their friendship was lasting and there was real meaning in President Roosevelt's welcome to the new Secretary of the Navy.

"My old comrade, Senator Swanson!"

Mr. Swanson worked for acceptance of the London Naval Treaty in the Senate. More recently he was in Geneva as a member of the American delegation to the Disarmament Conference.

Senator Swanson was in his way one of the sensations of Geneva. Statesmen of the world had long been curious about the United States Senate; now they saw a real Senator. And the "gentleman from Virginia" played the part. Always dignified, he dressed in tail coat, set his wide beribboned pince-nez glasses firmly on his proud nose, and upheld all the traditions.

Interestingly, Senator Swanson found a bond of kinship with those other delegates who had a background of rough-and-tumble politics, but he refused to go to the Riviera for an Easter holiday. "Suppose my picture in a Palm Beach suit got back to Washington," he cried in alarm.

Delegates to Be Named

HARTFORD, Conn., March 17 (AP)—Connecticut's state convention to act on the proposed amendment to the federal Constitution repealing the Eighteenth Amendment will consist of 50 delegates under the terms of a bill approved by the judiciary committee of the General Assembly. Fifteen of the delegates will be elected from the State at large and the remainder will represent each of the 35 senatorial districts.

Legion Post Backs Roosevelt

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 17 (AP)—Wilmington American Legion Post, without a dissenting vote, yesterday pledged its support to President Roosevelt's economy program, which affects veterans' compensation.

Baker's Cookies Win or Lose Trade, Food Engineers Find

Housewives and Their Tea Table Guests Make or Break a Business by Judging All Baker's Products as No Better or Worse Than His Tarts

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 17—"How good are you at baking cookies?" The answer to this question may determine the success or failure of a big business man if he happens to be engaged in selling baked goods to housewives, Mr. Edward Balduf of Toledo, Ohio, told the American Society of Bakery Engineers at its meeting in session here.

It is at the afternoon tea that the baker's reputation is made or lost, said Mr. Balduf. If his cookies are good enough to be served as refreshments by a discriminating hostess, they have crossed the first hurdle. They then go before a jury of experts, the tea table guests.

The ladies are quick to note if the cookie is above the average in quality, and, if it is, are certain to ask who made it, according to this speaker. If they find Baker Smith on Main Street is the craftsman, they decide he knows his business and can be trusted with their patronage in other bakery lines.

"A baker," said Mr. Balduf, "is soon recognized for the class he belongs to by the quality of his cookies, for women can tell whether he is using the best butter and eggs, and if he passes the tea party test he has gone far in establishing his reputation in the community."

Mr. Balduf divides all cookies into fives and favors emphasis on the good, tested varieties. New recipes are not much needed, he maintains, although variation in the way a cookie is "dressed up" helps to attract the buyers' attention. Children like the large sized round cookie. These have another merit, Mr. Balduf pointed out. After they have lost their first freshness, they can be sold at a reduced price for "dunking," which, as every good American knows, means submerging the pastry in one's hot drink before eating.

"The doughnut has a reputation for good dunking qualities," said Mr. Balduf, "but I believe the cookie is a close second."

Bakery engineers at the conference talked over their culinary problems like a gathering of good housewives. Stalwart men with deep voices ask questions of each other which might be heard at any feminine gathering:

"How long do you mix your dough?"

"Do you have trouble with holes in your loaves?"

"You say your bread has a tender crust; when I use that method mine seems to be shell like. Why is that, do you suppose?"

Answers to these questions are likely to be extremely technical. The men bakers have a language all their own. They don't "raise" dough, they "process" it. They talk about using the brake method, of loaf "contour," and discuss the proper proportions of "strong" and "weak" flour to make the most perfect commercial product.

These terms, they explain, do not refer to degrees of quality but to the protein content of the grain. The "blend," they say, is important. One baker takes the floor to say, "I like to use a strong flour in the sponge but a weaker one—I might say one easier to mellow—in the dough stage." And that is enough to impress any domestic baker that the bakery engineers take their business very seriously.

Five Billion Urged To Aid Unemployed

Judge William J. Day of South Boston District Court, speaking at the annual Evacuation Day banquet, in the Hotel Bradford, last night, recommended that the Federal Government issue $5,000,000,000 at once to aid the 12,000,000 unemployed in the country.

Mr. Arthur J. Lewis, toastmaster, described the daily work of the South Boston Citizens' Association, under whose auspices the celebration last night was given.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely pointed out that the nation had just passed through one of the most unusual economic and political experiences, during which there were no disturbances. Mayor James M. Curley praised the work of the association.

TILE *WILL* SHINE

Just a dab of soft, creamy Wright's Silver Cream on a cloth or mop . . . a gentle rub . . . a quick wipe and tile will actually shine. Wright's Silver Cream is the safe household cleaner—for silver, porcelain and chromium plated fixtures. Unequalled for keeping refrigerators sweet and clean. Send for a free sample jar.

J. A. WRIGHT & CO., Inc.
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LEXINGTON AVENUE, 49TH TO 50TH STREETS, NEW YORK

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Nothing finer in hotel accommodations at these rates.

SINGLE ROOMS from $2.50 to $5 per day—WEEKLY from $15
DOUBLE ROOMS from $3.50 to $6 per day—WEEKLY from $21

Oh how DAINTY and how GOOD to EAT

Light, and yet entirely satisfying . . . what ideal desserts can be made with nourishing Cox's Gelatine! Unlike heavy, cloying foods, these dainty puddings, jellies, parfaits, salads may be enjoyed freely every day. So easy to prepare in a number of delightful ways. Economical, too; one package makes two full quarts of jelly!

At your dealer's . . . in the red, white and blue checkerboard box. Write for free booklet, "Cox's Gelatine Recipes", containing 129 tasty, easily prepared recipes.

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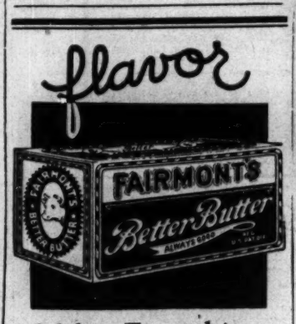

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GENERAL OFFICES—Omaha, Nebr. BRANCHES—Boston and Worcester, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Buffalo and New York City, N. Y.; Portland, Me.

...a way to make 7c buy you a man's size breakfast!

● It's true! Only 7c—if spent the *right* way—can buy you a delicious breakfast that's man-size in *nourishment!*

And that *right* way is to include crisp, golden Grape-Nuts. For Grape-Nuts gives you *concentrated* nourishment. A single serving of Grape-Nuts, with milk and sugar, actually provides more *varied* nourishment than many a big meal. Which is a real bargain, because the ample serving of Grape-Nuts is just two rounded tablespoons—costing *only about a penny!*

Surely a bargain like this is worth trying. Get Grape-Nuts from your grocer today—and start tomorrow trying the thrifty, delicious 7c breakfasts! Grape-Nuts is a General Foods product.

NOTE: This breakfast has been purchased for less than 7c in several types of stores in a market where prices are higher than average. In many parts of the country this cost will be even LESS.

Grape-Nuts For Breakfast Tomorrow

Rag dolls or imported doll houses—rag rugs for playground, or deep-piled Orientals . . . dirt is dirt in any carpet. But the richest mother in the world can give her child no safer playground than any mother can. Wealth can buy no finer cleaner, nor can thrift select a more economical one, than The Hoover. Any woman can have it for as little as $4.50 *down.*

Of no other cleaner can this be said: The Hoover has the usual suction and brushing, plus an exclusive third cleaning action. Positive Agitation, which by shaking the rug dislodges the deeply embedded destructive grit—enabling The Hoover to remove this menacing dirt as well as lint, hair, litter, and dust. . . . *The Hoover cleans* more homes, large and small, than any other cleaner. . . . *The Hoover is made* by the oldest electric cleaner manufacturer and the largest. . . . *The Hoover has been bought* by more than 3,000,000 people, nearly half of whom purchased on the recommendations of user-friends. . . . *The Hoover is recommended* by leading rug manufacturers for the cleaning and preservation of floor coverings. . . . *The Hoover, complete with Dusting Tools or Dustette,* may be bought on as low a down payment and with as small an outlay per month as the cheapest machine, yet gives many more years of service and better service. . . . *The Hoover with twenty-one patented features* is not only more efficient at first but is kept efficient by nation-wide Hoover service available to every Hoover owner. *The Hoover is sold* and endorsed by the leading merchants of the country. . . . When their bonded and trustworthy representative calls on you, ask for a no-obligation Hoover Home Trial. *The Hoover Company. Factories: North Canton, Ohio; Hamilton, Ontario.*

The new and exclusive Hoover Hodlite makes cleaning easy in darkest corners.

Detroit Regains Lead of Division

Red Wings Defeat Toronto as Americans Play Tie With Boston, 1-1

National Hockey League
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	24	8	13	107	91	56
Boston	24	7	15	119	84	55
Rangers	22	8	15	126	96	52
Chicago	16	11	19	82	93	43
Canadian Division						
Toronto	23	5	17	108	103	51
Montreal	21	6	18	126	107	48
Canadiens	18	4	24	90	111	40
Americans	13	11	22	81	112	37
Ottawa	10	10	26	83	125	30

Results March 16

Boston 1, Americans, 1 overtime.
Montreal 5, Ottawa 4, overtime.
Canadiens 2, Rangers 1.
Detroit 1, Toronto 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 17—Detroit Red Wings completed their regular National Hockey League home program at Olympia here last night by defeating Toronto Leafs by a score of 1 to 0. A crowd of 12,000 fans saw an exciting ice battle in which tempers flared frequently. Leighton Emms, left winger of the Red Wings, scored the only goal early in the first period on a pass from Ebbie Goodfellow. As a result of the victory the Wings finished the season undefeated at home since Dec. 13. With Boston Bruins being held to a tie by New York Americans, the Red Wings regained sole possession of first place in the American section of the league standing.

The game was one of the most hectic offered here this winter and the issue was in doubt right up until the final gong sounded. Late in the third period Charlie Conacher played goal for the Toronto Club for two minutes while Chabot was in the penalty box. The summary:

Detroit	Toronto
Lewis, Emms, Sorrell, Moffatt, lw	
rw, Conacher, Doraty, Bailey	
Goodfellow, Hay, Voss, c	
c, Primeau, Blair, Thoms	
Carson, Aurie, Wiseman, rw	
lw, Jackson, Gracie, Cotton	
Young, Gallagher, ld...rd, Clancy, Levinsky	
Buswell, Evans, rd...ld, Horner	
Roach, g...g, Chabot	

Score—Detroit 1, Toronto 0. Goals—Emms for Detroit. Assist—Goodfellow for Detroit. Officials—J. C. Smeaton and Clarence Bush. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 17—New York Americans could do no better than tie Boston yesterday in their game, 1 to 1, and as a result their chances of participating in the playoffs practically vanished, as Canadiens defeated Rangers at Montreal and are now three points ahead with two games to go. The game was speedy at the start, but slackened pace as it proceeded.

There was plenty of action in the first period though no scores came. First Alex Smith got a major penalty for tripping Himes to prevent a goal, and later Shore had to retire after being tripped by Ayres. In the second Alex Smith got free during a strong American attack, and scored alone. But later Himes made a dash along the side and his pass to Sheppard was put in by Johnny to tie the score. No scores came in the third or overtime periods, with both sides slowing perceptibly toward the end. The summary:

Americans	Boston
Sheppard, McVeigh, Himes, Starr, Klein, lw	
rw, Clapper, Beattie, Lamb, Oliver	
Himes, Dutkowski, Jackson, McVeigh, Burke, c	
c, Barry, Beattie, Chapman	
Patterson, Burke, Martin, rw	
lw, Galbraith, Heximer, Ripley	
Brydge, Ayres, ld...rd, Shore, Owen	
Dutton, Regan, rd...ld, Smith, Hitchman	
Worters, g...g, Thompson	

Score—Americans 1, Boston 1. Goals—Sheppard for Americans; Smith for Boston. Assists—Himes for Americans. Referee—J. A. O. Cleghorn and C. A. Dinsmore. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 17—Montreal Maroons staged a strong rally in the third period here last night against the Ottawa Senators and as a result won 5 to 4 after 10 minutes overtime to reduce the lead of the first-place Toronto Maple Leafs to three points, each team having three games to play. For two periods the Senators had a good margin on the play, outscoring the visitors by 2 to 1 in each and with a two-goal lead going into the final 20 minutes appearing to be sure winners.

The game, which was staged at top prices of 75 cents, attracted one of the largest crowds of the season and was one of the fastest. Play was of the wide-open variety, but both defenses were exceptionally strong and play ranged up and down between the defenses most of the way. Trottier put the Maroons back in the running in the third period and W. Kilrea, former Senator, tied the score midway through the period. Trottier scored the winning goal with less than three minutes remaining of the overtime. The summary:

Montreal	Ottawa
Northcott, Trottier, Duguid, lw	
rw, Finnigan, Forslund, D. Roche	
Smith, Haynes, W. Kilrea, c	
c, Weiland, Howe, Cox	
Ward, Robinson, Brydson, rw	
lw, H. Kilrea, Touhey, E. Roche	
Conacher, Wilcox, ld...rd, Shields, McInenly	
Noble, Wentworth, rd...ld, Rockburn, Burke	
Kerr, g...g, Beveridge	

Score—Montreal 5, Ottawa 4. Goals—Trottier 2, Brydson, Ward and W. Kilrea for Montreal; Weiland 2, Howe and D. Roche for Ottawa. Assists—Wentworth 2, Smith 2, Conacher, Northcott, Duguid and Brydson for Montreal; E. Roche and Finnigan for Ottawa. Officials—A. G. Smith, Boston, and Vic Wagner, Ottawa. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 17—Canadiens practically clinched third place in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League by defeating the New York Rangers, holders of third place in the other group, 2 to 1, in a slow game. The Rangers were apparently satisfied with their position in their group and they rested their first string front line of the Cook brothers and Boucher more than usual. They were in action twice in the first period and once in the second but in the third when the Rangers were one goal down they had more action.

Each of the three goals was scored in the early minutes of a period. Joliat scored on a pass from S. Mantha after two minutes' play while Somers evened the count on an assist from Murdoch after one minute of the second period. Morenz scored the winning goal three minutes after the final session got under way.

Canadiens had quite a margin on the play, Aitkenhead having 35 stops to 24 by Hainsworth. Despite the loss the Rangers still have a chance to finish in first place. The summary:

Canadiens	Rangers
Joliat, Hart, Harrington, lw	
rw, W. Cook, Dillon, Osmundson	
Morenz, Lepine, Grosvenor, c	
c, Boucher, Pettinger, Somers	
Gagnon, Larochelle, Giroux, rw	
lw, F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling, A. Siebert	
Carson, Ledue, ld...rd, E. Seibert, Heller	
S. Mantha, Bourgault, Starr, rd	
ld, Johnson, Brennan	
Hainsworth, g...g, Aitkenhead	

Score—Canadiens 2, Rangers 1. Goals—Joliat and Morenz for Canadiens; Somers for Rangers. Assists—S. Mantha for Canadiens; Murdoch for Rangers. Officials—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and Billy Bell, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Block Wins Manrique Gold Medal at Foils

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 17—William J. Block, who graduated into senior foils ranks when he won the junior championship with that weapon three weeks ago, captured the historic Manrique Gold Medal for senior foilsmen only, yesterday evening at The Fencers Club, of which he is a member. This terminates the event, as Ricardo Manrique, the donor, has discontinued his offer of the medal.

Four candidates appeared, including Block and Norman Armitage of The Fencers Club, Gerald I. Cetrulo of the Salle D'Armes Vince, and Warren A. Dow, Lafayette Fencers Club. In the first round-robin, Dow was eliminated, with the other three tied with two victories each. Then Block won both his bouts in the fence-off, with Cetrulo defeating Armitage. The summary:

William J. Block, The Fencers Club, defeated Armitage, 5 to 3; Dow, 5 to 3; and on fenceoff, Armitage, 5 to 2, and Cetrulo, 5 to 3.

Gerald I. Cetrulo, Salle D'Armes Vince, defeated Block, 5 to 3; Dow, 5 to 4; and on fenceoff, Armitage, 5 to 4.

Norman Armitage, The Fencers Club, defeated Cetrulo, 5 to 3, and Dow, 5 to 4.

Warren A. Dow, Lafayette Fencers Club, lost all bouts.

Dodge and Stuart Win Way to Bermuda Final

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 17 (AP)—A. Douglas Dodge of Farmington, Conn., who won the Bermuda golf championship some years ago, and Mark Stuart of New York, a new contender for the title, yesterday reached the final round of the championship tournament.

Dodge, whose showing in the match play has been a series of surprises to the "experts," turned in another upset in yesterday's 36-hole semifinal by defeating Clive Alvord of Greenwich, Conn., 2 up. Alvord was putting badly all through the match.

Stuart, whose medal score of 65 for a new amateur course record Wednesday made him an outstanding favorite to win the title, barely beat J. E. Pearman of Bermuda, 1 up, in the other match.

New Haven Eagles And Reds Win Games

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	23	7	12	119	83	53
Providence	24	5	14	113	100	53
Boston	18	8	16	113	101	44
New Haven	15	4	22	85	109	34
Quebec	11	5	27	96	133	28

Results March 16

Providence 6, Quebec 4.
New Haven 3, Boston 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 17—The Providence Reds regained a tie with Philadelphia for the leadership of the Canadian-American Hockey League by defeating the Quebec Beavers, 6 to 4, here last night. Leo Murray led the Providence attack with a goal and three assists. The summary:

Providence	Quebec
Murray, Mondou, lw	
rw, McIntyre, Dube, Arnott	
Gaudreault, Alexandre, Raymond, c	
c, Lowrey, Ward, Connor	
Rivers, Taylor, McCully, rw	
lw, McCabe, Toupin, Giroux	
Trapp, Hinsperger, ld rd, Molyneaux, Arno	
Trapp, Hinsperger, ld rd, Molyneaux, Arnott	
Vail, Himes, McVicar, rd	
ld, Frew, Callighen	
Byrne, g...g, Lamontagne	

Score—Providence 6, Quebec 4. Goals—McVicar 2, Murray, Gaudreault, Rivers, Mondou for Providence; Ward 2, Frew, Connor for Quebec. Assists—Murray 3, Gaudreault 2, Vail, Rivers for Providence; Frew, Dube, Ward, Toupin for Quebec. Officials—W. A. Shaver and W. T. Hollern. Time—Three 20m. periods.

New Haven Eagles surprised the Boston Cubs and seriously retarded their hopes of improving their position in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing by defeating them at the Boston Garden, 3 to 2, last night. Before the game it was expected that the locals would be the victors. The Eagles had played a hard game the night before defeating Providence, 3 to 0. Boston scored the only goal of the first period. New Haven scored two in the second and each team scored in the third. Boston had most of the play in the third period but Roberts kicked out shot after shot. The summary:

New Haven	Boston
Convey, Paddon, Doran, lw	
rw, Saunders, Buckles, Fillmore	
Keating, Jackson, King, c	
c, Cook, O'Neil, Benson, F. Jerwa	
Jeremiah, King, Picketts, Kinsella, rw	
lw, Burmister, Weir, F. Jerwa, Benson	
Speyer, ld rd, Davie, Lane, O'Neil, Buckles	
Pringle, rd...ld, J. Jerwa, Warshawski	
Roberts, g...g, P. Jackson	

Score—New Haven 3, Boston 2. Goals—King, Keating, Jeremiah for New Haven; Burmister, F. Jerwa for Boston. Assists—Kinsella, Speyer for New Haven; Saunders for Boston. Officials—F. A. Synnott and W. J. Cleary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Silvia Elected Captain

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 17 (AP)—Charles E. Silvia '34 of Haverhill, Mass., was yesterday elected captain of the International (Springfield) Y. M. C. A. College swimming team for next season. Silvia has been one of the most consistent point scorers on the local squad this winter, being the only Springfield entry to win a final in last week's New England Intercollegiate meet at Deerfield where he captured first place in the 440-yard swim with a new meet record.

International Hockey League Playoff

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Syracuse	1	0	3	1	3
Buffalo	1	0	2	0	3
London	0	1	0	2	0
Windsor	0	1	1	3	0

(Three points for win, one for tie.)

Result March 16

Buffalo 2, London 0, overtime.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

Boston (A.) 6, St. Louis (N.) 1.
Chicago (A.) 9, Chicago (N.) 6.
Cleveland (A.) 13, New Orleans (S. A.) 3.
New York (A.) 5, Boston (N.) 2.
Philadelphia (A.) 7, Philadelphia (N.) 4.
New York (N.) Seconds 14, Hollywood 3.

Syracuse Elects Phillips

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 17 (AP)—Syracuse University's basketball team will be piloted next season by Ronald Phillips '34 of this city. He plays a guard position.

Francis X. Shields Victor Over Lott

Sutter Defeats Kurzrok—Mangin and Wood Also Win in Singles

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 17—Francis X. Shields installed himself as a strong favorite to succeed Gregory S. Mangin as indoor tennis champion of the United States yesterday, when he overwhelmed George M. Lott Jr., to enter the semifinal round of the annual event, at the Seventh Regiment Armory. He cleanly outplayed the Chicago Davis Cup star, to win, by a score of 7—5, 6—2. Only once did he falter, when a call of default at a critcal moment caused him to lose a service game. But the rest of the time he was superior to Lott in every way, both in backcourt exchanges and on service and volleys.

Clifford S. Sutter settled the chances of Lawrence Kurzrok, who had furnished the sensation of the tourney on the day before by defeating R. Berkeley Bell, by his careful play against the lefthander. Kurzrok's service bothered Sutter, just as it had Bell, but by watching his chances, and holding his own service well, he took the match at 6—4, 6—3.

The other two quarterfinal singles matches were both hard fought and long. Sidney B. Wood Jr. had an uphill struggle with J. Gilbert Hall, winning by a score of 7—5, 6—8, 6—4, with his service not well under control most of the time. But an even greater battle was staged by Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., against the present title holder, Gregory S. Mangin, and the latter was close to defeat several times. Even when Mangin was at match point, McCauliff fought off the defeat for seven times, only to lose on the eighth, the score being 10—8, 3—6, 6—4.

In the doubles, with John H. Pitman, formerly of Yale, now a member of the Seventh Regiment team, Kurzrok scored another upset, by defeating Shields and Lott, to enter the semifinals, at 6—4, 6—3. His service and volleys were accountable for the result, though Lott was showing the results of his earlier singles battle to a certain extent.

The other three seeded teams all came through by wide margins, with Bell and Mangin having the hardest struggle against the regimental stars, Fred C. Anderson and Merritt Cutler, who have been playing in this tourney for the past 10 years, and are still dangerous opponents. The score was 6—4, 6—4. The summary:

United States Indoor Tennis Championship
Singles—Fourth Round

Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., Yonkers, N. Y., 10—8, 3—6, 6—4.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., 7—5, 6—8, 6—4.

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, La., defeated Lawrence Kurzrok, New York, 6—4, 6—3.

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, 7—5, 6—2.

Doubles—Third Round

Lawrence Kurzrok and John H. Pitman defeated Francis X. Shields and George M. Lott Jr., 6—4, 6—3.

Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Edward W. Burns defeated Alfred Law Jr. and Giles Verstraten, 6—2, 8—6.

R. Berkeley Bell and Gregory S. Mangin defeated Fred C. Anderson and Merritt Cutler, 6—4, 6—4.

Clifford S. Sutter and Eugene H. McCauliff Jr. defeated Armand L. Bruneau and J. F. Ray, 6—2, 6—2.

Andrew Eliason Wins Archery Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., March 17—Two Bradford (Penna.) archers took top honors in the men's events in the seventh annual midwinter archery tournament at the Pinehurst Country Club range yesterday. Andrew Eliason won the title when he captured the American Round shoot, comprising 30 arrows at 60, 50 and 40 yards with a total of 885 points. Second place went to T. N. Barnsdall, who scored 886 points.

Russell Hoogerhyde, United States champion, gave an exhibition American Round shoot, scoring 1263. Carl Thompson, eastern champion, scored 1187 in this event.

Bernice Burton of Nashville, Tenn., won her third straight midwinter title when she won the Columbia Round shoot, 24 arrows each from 50, 40 and 30 yards.

A. B. C. Meets Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 17—Activities in the American Bowling Congress will get under full swing today, with officials and delegates on hand from all sections of the country for the annual A. B. C. meeting and the first invasion of star pin groups scheduled on the 28 new glistening alleys in the Coliseum tonight. Local "booster" teams and a few bowlers from near-by sections have occupied the alleys since the opening March 5, but Friday's schedule finds the first "regulars" from 20 different cities in action. Elmer H. Baumgarten is expected to succeed A. L. Langtry of Milwaukee as national secretary. Peoria will likely be selected as the site for the 1934 event, though Syracuse may give the Illinois town some opposition.

Newmarket Wins O. H. A. Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, March 17—Newmarket defeated Stratford, 3 to 1, here last night in the fourth game of the final series for the Junior Ontario Hockey Association championship. The series, best two games out of three, was an exceptionally close one. Stratford won in Stratford, 3 to 1, the second game here last Saturday resulted in a 2-to-2 tie after 30 minutes overtime, and Newmarket won 2 to 1 on Tuesday. The last three games were played in Toronto and attracted an attendance of over 36,000. Last night's crowd was 13,454.

Wichita Wins in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, March 17 (AP)—Wichita University defeated the Pal basketball team, 39 to 26, Wednesday night in the second game played here by the Kansans. Wichita led at half time, 17 to 12. Bailey was high scorer for the visitors with four field goals and one foul. Johnson and Ragland each caged three field goals and one foul. Arnold scored three field goals, Seedle two and Vaughn, Shadoan and Neeley one each.

Toronto Nationals Win, 4 to 1

LONDON, March 17 (AP)—The Toronto Nationals last night defeated England, 4 to 1, in the first contest of a six-game hockey series for an international hockey trophy presented by the British Ice Hockey Association for annual competition. The Massachusetts Rangers will represent the United States in the series, a double-round robin affair among the three countries.

Harvard Elects Dunton

Lewis W. Dunton '34 has been elected captain of the Harvard 150-pound football team for next fall. He prepared for Harvard at Phillips Exeter Academy and his home is in Spencer, Mass.

College Gymnastic Result

Dartmouth 36, Springfield 24.

Yale Five Captures Eastern League Basketball Honors

Eli Quintet Takes Championship for First Time Since 1923—Princeton Gives Winners Close Battle—Tiger Center Wins Individual Scoring Title

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League
(Final Standing)

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
Yale	8	2	324	283	.800
Princeton	7	3	369	286	.700
Pennsylvania	6	4	274	282	.600
Dartmouth	5	5	361	320	.500
Columbia	3	7	291	365	.300
Cornell	1	9	291	374	.100

For the first time since the season of 1923, Yale University holds the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League title. Winning eight of its 10 games during the campaign just closed, the Eli quintet beat out Princeton University by the narrowest possible margin. Princeton won the championship last season, after a playoff with Columbia University.

As the Eastern season opened, Yale was given little chance to win the title. Finishing the 1932 race in last place, the Eli started the recent campaign by losing a 29-to-23 contest to Dartmouth. A reversal of form, however, brought the boys from New Haven seven straight victories before Princeton stopped the streak one game from the end of the season.

Princeton's inability to beat the University of Pennsylvania cost it the championship. The Tigers lost their opening game to Penn and also their final. A triumph in this final contest would have given the Tigers a tie for the title. Penn climbed from fifth place last year to third this year.

Dartmouth, in fourth place, looked powerful at times, but did not seriously threaten either Yale or Princeton. The Green appeared headed for the title after that opening-game victory over Yale, but this spurt did not last. Columbia won its opener, also, and like Dartmouth, faded as the season progressed. Cornell was never in the race.

Team scoring honors for the season went to Princeton, which scored 369 points in the 10 games. Dartmouth's quintet totaled 361 points for second-place honors. Yale had 324. Pennsylvania held opponents to 282 points. The results of the games follow:

Dartmouth	29	Yale	23
Yale	35	Pennsylvania	23
Yale	31	Cornell	24
Yale	33	Pennsylvania	26
Yale	23	Columbia	20
Yale	37	Dartmouth	36
Yale	32	Princeton	30
Yale	38	Columbia	27
Princeton	46	Yale	26
Yale	46	Cornell	22
Pennsylvania	28	Princeton	21
Princeton	49	Columbia	29
Princeton	40	Dartmouth	25
Princeton	40	Cornell	28
Princeton	41	Cornell	32
Princeton	35	Columbia	24
Princeton	39	Dartmouth	35
Pennsylvania	29	Princeton	28
Pennsylvania	35	Dartmouth	30
Pennsylvania	33	Cornell	24
Columbia	29	Pennsylvania	19
Pennsylvania	28	Cornell	24
Pennsylvania	34	Columbia	29
Dartmouth	29	Pennsylvania	19
Dartmouth	45	Cornell	31
Cornell	38	Dartmouth	35
Dartmouth	45	Columbia	32
Dartmouth	52	Columbia	26
Columbia	38	Cornell	24
Columbia	37	Cornell	36

J. E. Seibert '34, sophomore center of the second-place Princeton quintet, won individual scoring honors in the Eastern League. Seibert shot 37 floor baskets and 29 from the foul line, amassing a total of 103 points. Another Tiger sophomore, R. K. Fairman, forward, was runner-up with 99 points. E. H. Nikkel '34, Yale forward, had 91.

Seibert finished second in the scoring race last season, which was won by David N. Jones '32 of Columbia. Jones scored 106 points, three more than Seibert's record for this year. O. W. McDowell '34, Columbia center, who ranked third in 1932, dropped far down on the 1933 list.

The leading Columbia scorer was Leonard Hartman '33, guard. R. L. Freeman '35 was high-man for Pennsylvania, while A. E. Bonniewell showed the way for Dartmouth. Cornell's best was J. J. Ferraro '34. Fifty-four men appeared on the scoring list this season, against 61 last year. The individual scorers follow:

Player, Class, Pos., College	Fgs	Fls	Pts
J. E. Seibert '34, c, Princeton	37	29	103
R. K. Fairman '34, f, Princeton	40	19	99
E. H. Nikkel '34, f, Yale	35	21	91
L. Hartman '33, g, Columbia	36	14	86
R. L. Freeman '35, c, Penna	33	14	80
A. E. Bonniwell '35, f, Dartmouth	33	13	79
C. D. O'Connell '33, c, Yale	33	13	79
J. L. Grebauskas '35, g, Princeton	27	21	75
H. W. Kraszewski '34 g, Dartm'th	25	18	68
J. J. Ferraro '34, f, Cornell	27	13	67
K. H. Larsen '34, g, Princeton	28	8	64
R. J. Miller '34, c, Dartmouth	21	22	64
Lewis Halkoff '34, f, Cornell	23	17	63
C. P. Stangle '34, g, Dartmouth	26	6	58
Thomas Tomb '35, f, Columbia	19	15	53
F. A. O'Donnell '35, f, Penna	21	8	50
N. D. Houck '34, g, Cornell	16	18	50
William Meisel '33, g, Columbia	17	15	49
O. W. McDowell '34, c, Columbia	20	8	48
R. J. Miles Jr '35S, g, Yale	14	17	45
K. A. Hashagen '35, f, Penna	17	11	45
Regis Asselin '35, f, Columbia	16	12	44
H. P. Mackey '33, c, Dartmouth	17	8	42
F. C. Elliott '34, f, Yale	19	4	42
Lester Klempner '34, f, Penna	12	9	33
E. E. Lipinski '33, g, Cornell	10	12	32
B. H. Reese Jr. '34, g, Yale	10	11	31
J. R. McGraw '34, f, Cornell	11	7	29
D. S. Kellett '34, g, Penna	7	11	25
J. K. Edwards '34, f, Dartmouth	11	3	25
W. A. F. Saner '34, g, Yale	10	3	23
V. W. Walters '35, g, Penna	10	3	23
F. A. Wilson '35, g, Cornell	9	2	20
S. A. Voelker '34, c, Cornell	7	5	19
P. C. Fortune '33, g, Princeton	7	5	19
L. R. Maxwell '35, f, Dartmouth	5	1	11
W. T. Reed '33, f, Cornell	4	2	10
O. H. Goss '34, c, Dartmouth	2	4	8
James De Angelis '35S, f, Yale	4	0	8
G. W. Helm '33, f, Princeton	3	1	7
Joseph Steigman '33, f, Columbia	2	2	6
H. H. Kozloff '35, g, Penna	2	2	6
J. J. MacDonald '34, f, Penna	1	3	5
S. Krivitsky '35, f, Dartmouth	2	1	5
J. J. Siergiej '33, f, Columbia	1	2	4
C. R. Brown '34, f, Pennsylvania	1	1	3
Max Glick '33, g, Yale	1	1	3
J. S. Pennypacker '35, f, Penna	1	0	2
J. E. Ludwig '34, c, Penna	1	0	2
J. W. Samuels '34, f, Princeton	1	0	2
J. M. Kennedy Jr. '34, g, Yale	1	0	2
W. H. Foote '35, g, Cornell	0	1	1
T. Z. Maroon '33, g, Columbia	0	1	1

Maureen Orcutt And Mrs. Hill Reach Final

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 17 (AP)—Already a double winner in southern golf tournaments this winter, Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City, Mo., seeks her third triumph of the season against Maureen Orcutt of Englewood, N. J., in the Augusta women's invitation tourney championship.

Mrs. Hill, who won this fixture a year ago with a narrow victory over Miss Orcutt, reached the finals with a 3 and 2 decision over Peggy Wattles of Buffalo, N. Y., yesterday, as Miss Orcutt was defeating Kathryn Hemphill of Columbia, S. C., by the same score.

Miss Wattles gave the Missouri veteran a real argument yesterday, shooting a birdie on the first hole and rounding the turn 1 up, but Mrs. Hill's brilliant play on the second nine brought her victory.

Shooting four birdies on the first nine, Miss Orcutt appeared on her way to another overwhelming triumph, but the game and inexperienced South Carolina girl rallied to win the first four holes on the back nine and square the match. Here Miss Orcutt found her game again, to fire two birdies and a par and win the next three holes for her triumph.

Oxford and Cambridge Crews Start Training

By the Associated Press

PUTNEY-ON-THAMES, England, March 17—The Oxford and Cambridge oarsmen yesterday made their first appearance on the tidewater Thames and began strenuous training for the annual varsity boat race, historic eight-oared classic.

Both crews paddled the full course under gray skies that shed heavy rain on them, and about 1000 observers, standing in slickers on the bank, expressed the firm opinion the Cambridge eight, stroked by Frame-Thomson, showed better style.

Cambridge covered the course stroking 24 to the minute, and Oxford, with Holdsworth in the pacesetter's seat, averaged 22. Oxford's coxswain this year will be little Prince Komar-Akulna-Nagara of Siam, one of the few foreigners who has ever won a varsity rowing Blue.

Worcester Girl Wins Title

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C., March 17 (AP)—Deborah Verry, youthful golfer from Worcester, Mass., toured the championship course at the Southern Pines Country Club in 87 strokes, one under Wednesday's round, to win the fifth annual 36-hole women's Mid-South golf championship yesterday. Aided by long drives that gave her a decided advantage over the remainder of the field, Miss Verry was able to overcome the difficulty she experienced on the tricky sand greens and marched home three strokes ahead of her nearest rival, Mrs. Sarah Fownes Wadsworth of Pittsburgh, Penna. Mrs. Wadsworth, winner of the Silver Foils tournament earlier in the week, put together rounds of 93 and 85 for a total of 178, one stroke better than Edith A. Quier of Reading Penna., who entered the tournament as the favorite.

Co-Captains at St. Lawrence

CANTON, N. Y., March 17 (AP)—David G. Christie of Woodcliffe, N. J., and William Flanagan of Rensselaer, both members of the class of 1934, will be co-captains of the St. Lawrence University basketball team next season.

Honorary Purdue Captain

LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 17—Ralph W. Parmenter '33, star backguard, recently was chosen honorary captain of this season's Purdue University basketball team.

*Amateurs.

Waldorf

TO-NIGHT'S EVENING SPECIAL

Boiled Salt Cod, Cream Sauce, Pork Scraps, Boiled Onions, Sliced Beets, Boiled Potato, Rolls and Butter, 25c

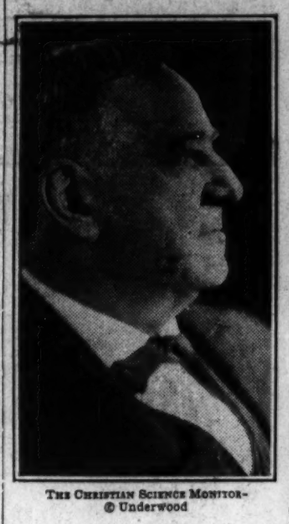
TO-MORROW'S NOON SPECIAL

Sirloin Minute Steak, Sliced Tomatoes, or smothered Onions, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter, 25c

Over a Million Meals Weekly

A CLEAN PLACE TO EAT

'Country Editor' Rises To Diplomatic Career



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

JOSEPHUS DANIELS

Cornell Nine Plays All Games on Road

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—The usual 30-game championship schedule for the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, with Cornell playing its 10 games as doubleheaders and all "on the road," was announced yesterday by Ellwood W. Kemp Jr., secretary-treasurer of the college circuit.

The other five members of the league—Yale, Columbia, Princeton, Dartmouth and Pennsylvania—will play home-and-home series, with one exception, and will entertain Cornell in the bargain-bill engagements. Dartmouth will not visit Columbia, the Lions and Indians playing their two games in a twin engagement at Hanover May 13.

The unusual situation of Cornell playing all its games away from home was caused by the decision of athletic authorities there to withdraw formal support from all intercollegiate competition except football and basketball. Undergraduates solved the problem of keeping the league intact.

All double engagements, those already scheduled and any others made necessary by postponements, will be contested over seven innings only, the league ruled, with the visitors given the status of the "home" team and the privilege of last time at bat in the second game.

Yale, winner of the title last year, and Columbia again are favored to fight it out for the championship. The schedule;

April 8—Yale at Columbia; 12—Columbia at Pennsylvania; 15—Dartmouth at Yale; 19—Pennsylvania at Columbia; 22—Yale at Pennsylvania; Cornell at Columbia (two games); 24—Dartmouth at Princeton; 28—Columbia at Yale; 29—Pennsylvania at Yale.

May 1—Princeton at Dartmouth; 5—Pennsylvania at Dartmouth; 6—Yale at Dartmouth; Cornell at Princeton (two games); Cornell at Yale (two games); 17—Columbia at Princeton; Cornell at Pennsylvania (two games); 20—Princeton at Pennsylvania; 27—Pennsylvania at Princeton.

June 3—Dartmouth at Pennsylvania; 10—Princeton at Yale; 17—Yale at Princeton; 19—Cornell at Dartmouth (two games).

Colgate University Elects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, N. Y., March 17—Varsity basketball and hockey captains for next year were elected yesterday at Colgate University. John T. Brooks '34 of Rutherford, N. J., will lead the cage team and George C. Galbraith '35 the hockey six. Kent A. Zimmerman '34 was chosen manager of the basketball team.

Bucke Is Hockey Leader

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, March 17—Ewald W. Bucke '34 of this city yesterday was elected captain of next year's varsity hockey team at Colby College. Bucke plays defense on the sextet, as well as guard on the football team.

Amusements

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH — Last Two Days
JOHN GOLDEN in Association with The American Theatre Society Presents
"WHEN LADIES MEET"
BY RACHEL CROTHERS
1933 Eves. 50c-$2 Mat. 50c-$1.50 plus tax
PRICES Mats.—WED., THURS., SAT.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

EVA LE GALLIENNE'S Productions
NAZIMOVA in CHERRY ORCHARD
on Mon., Tues., Wed. Nights and Wed. Mat.
ALICE IN WONDERLAND
JOSEPHINE HUTCHINSON as Alice on Thur., Fri., Sat. Nights & Fri. & Sat. Mats.
PRICES 50c to $2 (plus tax) Evs. 8:30; Mats. 2:30
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d St.

KATHARINE CORNELL
presents Sidney Howard's
ALIEN CORN
Belasco Theatre

GEORGE M. COHAN
in the funniest play in America
PIGEONS AND PEOPLE
LYCEUM Theatre, W. 45 St. BRy. 9-0545
Evs. 8:45 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:45 50c to $2.00

BUFFALO, N. Y.

3RD YR. WORLD'S FINEST PLAY
The GREEN PASTURES
By MARC CONNELLY

MONTCLAIR, N. J.

"Heartbreak House"
By George Bernard Shaw
Opens Monday, March 20th
and continues through the week
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30
At the MONTCLAIR Theatre
BLOOMFIELD AVE. AND VALLEY RD., MONTCLAIR
With a distinguished professional cast.
A Newark Art Theatre Production
Frank Carrington, Director

Daniels Brings Rich Talents To Mexican Ambassadorship

Served in Both Terms of Woodrow Wilson as Secretary of the Navy—Helped Bryan in Campaigns—Devoted to Newspaper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The colorful career of Mr. Josephus Daniels has not been dimmed by the passage of the years. As vigorous as he was in the days of William Jennings Bryan, when he used to go to national headquarters to help out with the publicity when the Great Commoner made his campaign for the Presidency, he will take with him to Mexico City the same quality of energy he has always displayed since his friends in Raleigh and throughout the nation first knew him.

North Carolina is noted for its secretaries of the navy, of which there have been five, and its native sons who have been chosen to represent the United States at the Court of Saint James's. Mr. Daniels belongs to the former group, and Mrs. Daniels is a cousin of Judge Robert Worth Bingham, native of this State and newly-appointed Ambassador to Great Britain. She and Judge Bingham are both great-grandchildren of Dr. David Worth, of Guilford County, North Carolina. Mr. Daniels, during the two administrations of Woodrow Wilson, was Secretary of the Navy, and it was at this direction that the navy went dry, before there was any Eighteenth Amendment. As war-time secretary, he was thrown into contact and frequent correspondence with his fellow North Carolinian, Mr

White House Grandchildren To Have Playground There

President May Not Get His Swimming Pool, but Both 'Gramp' and 'Grammie' See to It That Youngsters Are Taken Care Of

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 17—The White House may not get its swimming pool at this time, but there will soon be a playground in the great parklike back yard for the Roosevelt grandchildren.

The President's swimming pool, proposed by some of his congressional friends, went down with the veto of the independent offices bill. The President himself will say nothing about it. It is generally known that swimming is his favorite form of recreation and he will leave it entirely in the hands of Congress whether or not he shall have a pool.

In the south yard of the mansion, preparation is being made to install swings, slides and sand boxes to be used by the Roosevelt and Dall youngsters when they come to visit "Grampy." The playground is Mrs. Roosevelt's idea and the office of public buildings and grounds is carrying out her instructions. There will be one play spot in the sun for cool days and one in the shade for days when the sun is hot.

A Modern Grandmother

The next grandchild to visit the White House will be Elliott's four-month son, William Donner Roosevelt. Mrs. Roosevelt is a very modern grandmother. She believes in leaving the child's care entirely to a nurse who will have instructions from its mother. The baby will occupy a third floor room until its mother and father are settled in their new home in Arizona.

A day's schedule for Mrs. Roosevelt goes something like this: light breakfast at 8:30; when the horses have been brought down from Hyde Park there will be a ride almost every morning, she hopes. At 9:30 there is a conference with the housekeeper concerning menus and other household matters. A little later there is a conference with Irwin Hoover, chief usher, concerning the visitors to be received, the cars that will be needed, the rooms to be used, etc.

Then Mrs. Roosevelt goes over her mail with her secretary, dictating replies to those letters which require her personal attention. On Mondays she sees the newspaper women at noon. She has luncheon by herself or with a few of her own guests as the President does not usually come back from the executive offices. The afternon is free. Five o'clock tea is an institution in the Roosevelt household and is the hour when as many members of the family as possible assemble. This custom is being continued in the White House and their number will sometimes be swelled by Cabinet ladies or other friends.

Gets 300 Letters Daily

About 300 letters are received each day by Mrs. Roosevelt. She says she has received about the same number every day since her husband was elected last November. The mail all comes directly to Mrs. Roosevelt's desk. She sorts it, selecting any she recognizes as personal, then turns the rest over to her secretary. When the replies are ready, Mrs. Roosevelt signs all but those which are routine. Scores of requests from the needy are received. Both Mrs. Hoover and Mrs. Roosevelt adopted the policy of turning these over to proper state authorities for investigation.

After her household is in smooth running order, Mrs. Roosevelt expects to get back to magazine writing. She also has finishing touches to put on a book scheduled to appear in April. So many requests have come to her to join boards of various organizations that she has made up her mind to accept none of the invitations. She intends to show her interest in the work of some of them in different ways.

In keeping with the air of informality that pervades the Roosevelt home, the outsider notices that all of the secretaries are addressed by their first names. The President's secretaries are "Steve," "Louis" and "Mac," while Mrs. Roosevelt calls her secretary "Tommy," though her real name is Mrs. Malvina Thompson Scheider.

British Arms Plan Called Compromise

(Continued from Page 1)

tria, Hungary and Italy, who form what is known as the "revisionist" bloc, would be no menace to France and its "allies." Total effectives allowed to the revisionist group under the British plan would be 510,000 men, plus Italy's 50,000 colonial troops, while France, along with Belgium, Poland and the Little Entente would have 810,000 soldiers in Europe, plus 210,000 colonials. These figures appear to guarantee French security and at the same time satisfy at least in part the ambitions of the revisionist states.

The British Government had previously intimated its desire to bring the air forces of all powers down to below the present British strength. Britain ranks fifth as an air power. The proper level of stabilization of the air fleets is now fixed at a maximum of 500 planes and the United States, Russia, Japan, Italy and France are invited to accept that figure. According to a statement published here this would imply reduction of 40 per cent for England and more than 70 per cent for France and Italy.

Bombing Plane Issue

The British reservation concerning abolition of all bombing planes from the air is considered here to leave an unfortunate loophole. If bombing is still to be permitted in the words of the British text, "for police purposes in certain outlying regions," such as the northwest frontier of India, this may be variously interpreted. For instance, Japan might claim the right for its force to drop bombs in Jehol, on the ground that it was aiding Manchoukuo in the suppression of bandits.

The British draft definitely brings German "private armies" under the limits imposed on armed forces by defining specially equipped police forces and all other persons over 18 years of age, who receive military trainng, as actually effectives. The fixing of the maximum caliber of mobile land guns at 105 millimeters, or 4.5 inches, has long been advocated. But a new step forward is taken by the British proposal in definitely limitng tanks to 16 tons. Abolition of heavy material is preferred by England to the internationalization proposed by France.

The British plan, Mr. MacDonald warned delegates yesterday, cannot satisfy everybody. But it is certainly the most definite and comprehensive scheme ever placed before the conference and may well serve as a foundation for the final disarmament convention.

Farms of Europe Still Afford Charm

(Continued from Page 1)

cabbages on the child's farm-plot twice the size of those on the plot of the peasant, working on old-fashioned lines, has won the junior farm movement immense prestige.

Probably the greatest work of the young farmers in both these countries is the impetus given to the raising of vegetables and fruit by scientific means in remote regions where the peasantry has been accustomed to regarding such produce as a rare luxury.

Denmark, which had a Rockefeller grant until 1930, has likewise a flourishing system allowing children of from 14 to 18 to rent small plots and cultivate them at their own expense.

In Russia, the Soviet Government, after long attempts, only partially successful, to improve the technical side of the peasant farmer, has at last determined to tackle this work through the children. Communistic universities in many cases are being turned into higher agricultural schools, thereby raising agriculture to the rank of an industry. In this way, and also by the founding of a number of new agricultural schools, the Soviet hopes to produce not only farmers but farm directors capable of controlling the collective farms.

In Britain, the immense effort to solve the unemployment problem by migration to the colonies in the years immediately following the World War prompted the inauguration of farm movements among young people that previously had been little thought of. The Overseas League began trainng boys to work on farms, while the Ministry of Agriculture impelled the farm institute movement by furnishing junior scholarships for one year's training. A young Farmers' club movement got under way in 1928. More recently, however, as youths still seemed to be rapidly leaving the country, farm classes were encouraged and increasing attendance at these courses compared strikingly with the exodus from the actual farms. In some counties it has become a regular practice to take children on study-visits to farms.

Of the countries other than those backward nations where the children have in any case little opportunity of separating themselves from rural pursuits, France launched one of the most interesting junior farm schemes a few years ago. The Ministry of Labor organized a scheme for sending children of from 14 to 18 to farms in the Creuze, Corrèze and other regions, allowing pay for the work done with full opportunity to study the more technical aspects of the farm. The move was designed to overcome shortage of labor on the farms, although in its results it achieved more than its limited aim.

British Press Accepts Plan as Compromise—Berlin Threats Decried

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 17—An influentially signed appeal to the British Government to stand firm on existing treaty provisions relating to disarmament until they are legally removed was issued here today, coincidentally with the new British draft disarmament convention.

The signatories are members of the executive committee of the League of Nations Union and include such internationally known names as Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Lord Lytton, Sir Arthur Salter, Sir Norman Angell, Lord Eustace Percy, Mrs. Walter Runciman, wife of the president of the Board of Trade, Professor Zimmern and Miss Megan Lloyd George.

The basis of the appeal is the "dangerous situation" caused by Fascist coups in Germany. The committee feels that the German Government "should realize the danger of alienating sympathy of those in this country who had recognized the justice of the German claim to equality status in armaments. It should be made quite clear that the treaties stand and that no concessions can be made to threats of force of which recent misuse by the National Socialist Party and certain recent German ministerial speeches are ominously symptomatic."

In these circumstances the committee pledges the Government its "unhesitating support in any action that may be necessary for the fulfillment of Britain's treaty obligations."

Meanwhile the British disarmament proposals have had a cautiously favorable reception this morning. Most commentators regard them as a compromise and are therefore not surprised that they have not been met by a chorus of approval, either from countries which are asked to disarm or from those that want equality.

The Times, however, finds occasion for optimism in the fact that the proposals are not "specially British," but "accurate and fully represent the ideas which have found acceptance, or at least general favor, during the last 13 months."

Both The Times and the Manchester Guardian draw special attention to the new consultative arrangement which would come into operation if there were a threat of war, and would enable the nations to decide who is the aggressor by unanimous vote of the great powers and the majority of others.

The Manchester Guardian considers this section "mainly directed" to America and adds, "If the United States would accept any such scheme, it would be a great gain to peace."

MacDonald Plan Called Big Advance in Berlin —Full Equality Asked

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 17—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Geneva proposals were received here as the best thought-out-plan for disarmament so far presented.

The German press sees in the proposals the beginning of a new situation, a notable advance upon the position hitherto adopted by the armed powers, and the possibility that now that the arms conference is considering actual figures something concrete will be evolved.

But while Mr. MacDonald's peace intentions are acknowledged and while there is a general desire not to criticize the plan adversely until the technical details have been considered by German experts, nevertheless it is emphasized that unless Germany's right to equal arms status is now given practical effect, further discussion is waste of time.

As was to be expected, the German press stresses the point that the nominal establishment of the French and German standing armies at 200,000 effectives does not mean real equality, since France also has colonial troops upon which to rely. The press emphasizes that German civil air development will also be controlled, though Germany's demand for abolition of military and naval air fleets was ignored by the other powers.

Mr. MacDonald's reference to possible revision of the peace treaties, not at the point of the bayonet, but by round table discussions, also raises hopes that something will be accomplished to remove the atmosphere of suspicion and unrest hanging over parts of east and central Europe since the war, making all real economic or political coöperation impossible.

The next step lies with France, according to the press here, for if the French are unwilling to make the concessions laid down by the MacDonald proposals, then the disarmament delegates could return home immediately and leave Germany to do what it considers necessary for its own national security. It is emphasized that it will not be Germany's fault if the Disarmament Conference disbands.

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Women's Activities · Home Making

Jazz Period in Styles Is Over

Paris Emphasizes Feminine Loveliness

By ELENE FOSTER

Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

IF I were asked to describe by a single adjective the essential quality of the spring models which the Paris dressmakers are showing, I think I should choose that good, old-fashioned word, "ladylike." There are, to be sure, several of the really first-class houses that are showing spectacular costumes, extreme as to the breadth of the shoulders and the tightness of the skirt, made of coarsely woven materials in daring combinations of color which are designed for the ultra-smart, ultra-slim and ultra-modern woman, but the great majority of the houses are showing simple, conservative costumes, perfect in line and workmanship and color, which may be aptly described as distinctly "ladylike." Please do not get the idea, however, that these are "old fogy" clothes—far, far from it! On the contrary, they are decidedly youthful in line, still maintaining the straight, slim silhouette, with all sorts of interesting touches of color and original ideas in cutting and trimming.

After viewing some 25 collections of these new models, one realizes that the "jazz period" in clothes (as in music) is definitely over and that we are on the verge of a renaissance of the feminine fashions of the Victorian and Edwardian days, albeit modified and adapted to these more strenuous times. There are all sorts of interesting little details of which I should like to tell you but for the present let's confine ourselves to generalities. In the first place, as has been prophesied, navy blue (and it is called "navy blue" with no new-fangled name to camouflage it) is away in the lead for the daytime costume, whether tailored or of the dressier variety. Even in the printed materials this color predominates either as the background or the design. After navy blue, there are the beiges and grays and the color which is halfway between the two that is known as "greige," and which, by the by, is a prime favorite in all the houses. A taupey shade of brown and also chocolate-au-lait have come into prominence for the street costume, and the yellowish green for which, as I wrote you last month, the manufacturers predicted a great success, is being used extensively for blouses, tailored suits, and street frocks as well as for evening gowns.

We needn't say much about the materials because I have told you in a previous article what the manufacturers had prepared for the coming season, but a surprise which came quite unheralded is the revival of taffeta, especially in plaid designs. There are also exquisite, light-weight velvets which one did not expect to find among the spring and summer models, and which are used not only for evening gowns but for street costumes as well. Printed crêpe de Chine used as it was five or six years ago—a printed frock with a long coat of plain material lined with the print—is another conspicuous note in the new collections of several of the leading houses—Patou, Chanel, Lanvin, especially, are showing any number of models of this type.

Skirts and Waistlines

I know you are eager to hear about the skirts. They are, it is true, a bit tighter and straighter for the tailored suit, often built on the wrap-around idea, fastened at the side or at one side of the front or back with clips or slides; but, all sensational reports to the contrary, I have never yet seen a skirt of the pre-war "hobble" variety. The skirts of daytime frocks in lighter weight materials still have a bit of fullness below the knees (many are cut "en forme"), and those of the evening gowns vary from the full, gathered kind sponsored by Mme. Lanvin to the tight sheathlike garment which clings nearly to the ankles which is seen in the collections of Callot Soeurs, Schiaparelli, Molyneux, Jenny and other leading houses.

As to the skirt lengths, this is another point about which one need not be the least bit disturbed. In the majority of the houses these remain practically the same as last season -12 to 14 inches from the ground or tailored suits and ordinary daytime costumes, 8 to 10 inches for the more elaborate type of frock and rather ankle or instep length for the evening. There are, to be sure, several of the leading designers, notably Captain Molyneux, who are showing daytime frocks with skirts which are decidedly longer, even those of the tailored suits reaching to within six inches of the ground and those of the afternoon frocks touching the ankles, but these are decidedly in the minority and it still remains to be seen whether the longer skirt will be accepted.

The waist line in the new models varies a bit. In some houses it is raised a little and in others it is lowered about an inch. The models in the Patou collection are all a bit lower waisted, though not nearly so low as those designed by this house last season. Mlle. Chanel and Capt. Molyneux drop the waist line a little at the back and retain the normal line at the front.

Sleeves are smaller, there is very little fullness at the shoulder, all the trimming being placed at the elbow or just below that point. The leg-o'-mutton sleeve again has had its day and once more been laid upon the shelf. Long, tight, plain sleeves are used on many of the new models both of coats and day-time dresses. The latter also often have a plain, short sleeve reaching not quite to the elbow. The full, bishop's sleeve, often of a contrasting material, is seen on afternoon frocks notably in the collections of Mme. Lanvin and of Ardanse, both of whom show black afternoon frocks with a full sleeve of white embroidery. Tennis frocks and summer dresses of cotton or linen are sleeveless.

Bodices are simple, usually with a belt of the material and the neck is cut in a V or square or very slightly draped. Piqué collars and bows vie with scarves of plaid taffeta or light wool as trimming.

Variety in Coats

Coats are most obliging this season, for they are of three lengths: reaching to the edge of the frock, two-thirds or three-quarter length, so that one may wear last year's garment with this season's frock even though a few inches of the skirt shows below the coat. There are two types of coat—the long, straight one, often semi-fitting; and that with a full, loose back, which is usually two-thirds or three-quarter length. Patou, Worth, Mainbocher and other leading houses are showing the latter type. The shoulders of both coats and jackets are still wide but in only a very few houses are they of the exaggerated type which was popular last season.

Jackets are short, as a rule reaching only an inch or two below the hip-bone, and they, too, are of two types—the semi-fitted and that with a loose back which ties at the neck and hangs loose. Short tailored overblouses which reach just below the hip-bone and have a narrow belt of the same material, are worn with the tailored suit quite as much as the tucked-in variety. The latter are usually of the thinner materials, cotton, lace or linen.

And capes! Each succeeding season one expects to see their "finish" but still they go on flourishing like the green bay tree. This spring they are more popular than ever and of infinite variety. Capes with fitted shoulders reaching just to the waist with a bit of fur or a bright scarf or ties of the same material, for the morning, strictly tailored hip-length capes taking the place of a jacket with the tailored suit; capes of satin, velvet or the material of the frock lined with a bright print and with a splashing bow of the latter or a scarf of the material at the neck, for the afternoon; and for the evening all sorts of fascinating achievements in velvet, satin, tulle, taffeta or of the material of the frock trimmed with a band of soft fox or edged with a ruche of the same material. But why go on. One may run the gamut when it comes to capes!

The spring evening frocks, you will be glad to know, are much more modest as regards the back. The open back, inspired by the beach costume, has entirely disappeared from many of the collections and in its place we have a long V or U which is a far more becoming line. The line of décolletage in many of the best houses is quite high at the front, often reaching quite to the collar bone with the slightest suggestion of draping. In others it is rounded or square but in no case is it extremely low.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Grace Corson Rockwell, Paris

At Left is an Evening Gown of Lacquer-Red Lace, Its Accents Being Ruffles Over the Shoulders and at the Bottom of the Graceful Skirt. From Ardanse. At Center—A Tailored Costume in Black and White Shepherd's Plaid With Jet Buttons. From Jenny. At Right, an Afternoon Frock of Heavy Black Silk Crêpe. The Wide Bands on the Bodice and Sleeves Are of Beige Crêpe. From Lucien Lelong.

There's Another Day Coming

ADVENTURES IN HOME MAKING

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A FEW years ago some people whom I know bought an old farmhouse and 90 acres of land surrounding it. They did not feel that they could at once pay workmen to remodel the building and clear the land of débris, and so they decided to clean the house thoroughly themselves and live in it as it was, while they gradually removed partitions, redecorated the interior and cleared the land.

Not long ago I visited this family and witnessed a transformation that was almost unbelievable, especially when I was told that $50 was all the money that had been spent on it.

The mother of the family told me that when she had first gone to the old house to live her impulse had been to make all possible haste in completing the numerous improvements she had in mind. She started by driving herself and her family until all the pleasure in their home was forgotten because of her constant urge and worry.

Mornings, soft with dew, and fragrant with the scent of lilacs, were transformed into a turmoil of planning and "getting at it." Evenings, heralded by the call of night hawks and whippoorwills, were a continuance of the day's strenuous bustle and hurry, because "you know there are lots of things we can do just as well after dark."

The family was becoming irritated and irritable. None of them any longer, as they had done at first, spoke of the lovely lines of the old house, or the tranquillity of the pine grove and little river.

Poise and Efficiency

And then a relative from a distant city visited them. When the letter announcing the proposed visit was received all joy in anticipation of the reunion was lost in a fog of "where-with-all and how-with-all." But when the visitor arrived she brought with her a sense of poise and efficiency which had a soothing effect on everyone.

After she had been there several days she interpolated into the morning planning this remark: "You know there's another day coming."

The one-time worrier said, in relating this incident to me, "It was as though a bomb had exploded in front of me and shattered all of my preconceived ideas. I realized that I had entirely forgotten that there was another day coming, and had been trying to crowd into the hours of each day all that I ever hoped to accomplish."

Moratorium Declared

Immediately she declared a one-day moratorium on all except the most imperative tasks, such as milking and caring for the farm animals. A picnic lunch was eaten in the pine grove, something that had been suggested often, but for which there had never seemed to be "time."

My attention was called to a lovely rock garden near a spring in the yard. I remembered that, when I had first seen the place, a tumble-down shed had stood on that spot. "That," said my friend, "is one of my proofs that there's another day coming." She explained that, on the morning when her visitor had "exploded the bomb," she had been on the point of saying to her sons, "All the old boards from that shed must be cleared away before night." But instead she later asked them to supply themselves with baskets, and, whenever firewood was needed, to bring it from the ruins of the old shed. It took longer to clean it up, but it was fun doing it. When stones were found in the course of plowing or other tasks on the land they were placed in wheelbarrows or carts and later wheeled to the spot where the rock garden now flourishes. Plants for it were discovered during picnic excursions, and carefully transplanted.

Rubber Bands

Even such prosaic articles as elastic bands have become modernized. They now come in a variety of colors, yellows, blues, reds and greens and are most useful in keeping letters, checks, bills, etc., in order, as the colored bands make each packet easily distinguishable.

Adventures in Flavor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

A SPARKLING, clean kitchen, refreshing as to color and up to the minute as to equipment; a dependable recipe on its rack, ready for use; utensils and ingredients lined up on the porcelain-topped table; even a view from the window—all these may be awaiting the housewife, yet cooking for her may still seem monotonous.

When all the other cookery schemes fail to make daily meal preparation enjoyable, there is one thing that has made many women successful cooks. The writer discovered this secret one day when nutmeg instead of pepper was put into the peas by mistake. The agreeable result suggested that deviations in food combinations might bring many delightful results, especially in the additions of flavor.

The old-fashioned herb flavors are still considerably used in some sections, but as a whole there are many uses of these that are not thought of by the average home maker. The addition of thyme to meat loaf, marjoram to sauces for vegetables, and powdered sassafras leaves in chicken and vegetable soups are a few ways to use these herbs.

Some unusual additions to salads, such as cucumber, cabbage, salmon or egg salad are catsup, chili sauce, mustard or horseradish. Cream sauces, cheese sauces and hollandaise sauces for vegetables are improved with the addition of canned deviled ham or meat. Hash loses its sameness when horseradish or catsup is added. Chefs and caterers frequently add nutmeg to potato patties, meat broth, creamed vegetables and baked egg dishes. Mustard is another good addition to baked egg dishes, such as soufflés and vegetable custards. Mustard can be added to many bland dishes like baked fish, macaroni and cheese, and fish chowder, to give a flavor liked by many, also to Spanish rice, chili con carne, bean soup and baked beans. Tomato soup may have a little mustard or mixed poultry seasoning.

Try These

Other uses for mixed poultry seasoning are in tomato aspic, chicken pie, clam chowder, and baked fish. Tomato omelets become distinctive when flavored with mixed seasoning or horseradish. When making bread or rice stuffings for baked onions, tomatoes, green peppers, egg plant, cucumbers, or potatoes, half crumbs or rice and half deviled ham may be used to make a snappy dish that is ready to make any meal more interesting. Mixed seasonings are good in any of these stuffings. Deviled ham may be added to vegetable or rice and cheese croquettes, also to white sauces for creamed vegetables and meats. Horseradish is often added to rarebit, but it is equally delicious in chili con carne, pot roasts, and tomato sauce spaghetti.

The new cheese spreads on the market now are easily added to enhance the tastiness of a great variety of foods. Mixed with currant jelly for salad dressings, with whipped cream for topping fruits or gelatine desserts, with ginger for salads and sandwiches, they offer means for many menu variations. Cream soups are delicious with the additions of these spreads, especially onion soup; also they may be added to vegetable custards and to mush that is to be fried.

Desserts come in for their share of flavor experimentation too. The little bottle of maple flavoring in the back of the top shelf of the cupboard can give many flavor surprises when used by the adventurous housewife. A few drops may be added to fried apples, bananas, or pineapple slices which have been sprinkled with brown sugar. Economical desserts like fruit sauces, bread puddings, junkets, custards, tapioca and rice puddings are enlivened by a little maple flavor, or maple sirup. The addition of this flavor to fruit cocktails or fruit pies, especially pear, is worth trying.

A Kipper Hint From London

There is an art in everything—even in the cooking of a kipper, which is generally regarded as the easiest kind of fish to prepare for the table. Kippers, however, have the unfortunate habit of curling up their sides as soon as they are subjected to heat. To prevent this, snick the edges of the fish with a pair of sharp scissors before placing it in the pan. This will not only cause it to lie flat, but insure its being cooked evenly all over.

Bran Bread

Dissolve
1 teaspoon of soda in
2 cups of sour milk
Add
½ teaspoon of baking powder to
2½ cups of white flour.
Put the above in a mixing bowl and add
1½ cups of bran
½ cup raisins (seeded)
½ cup molasses
½ cup sugar
1 egg, beaten.
Mix thoroughly and bake 1 hour at 375 degrees Fahr. This recipe makes one loaf.

Easy Date Loaf

Cut fine
1 package dates. Dissolve
1 teaspoon soda and
1 tablespoon butter in
1 cup boiling water and pour over the dates. Add
1 cup sugar
1 egg
1½ cups flour, stirring well after each addition to thoroughly mix. Add
Vanilla to taste and
¾ cups pecans. Bake in loaf pan or tube pan in slow oven This is splendid served with whipped cream but delicious simply as cake. Will keep indefinitely if stored in crock or covered cake box.

Pickled Mustard Beans

Cut into 3 or 4 small pieces
1 peck of stringless green beans.
Boil in salt water until tender, but not quite as soft as when served as a vegetable.
Boil together, stirring constantly, the following dressing:
3 cups sugar,
1 cup mustard,
1 cup flour,
2 tablespoons celery seed,
2 tablespoons tumeric powder and
3 pints of vinegar.
When quite thick stir the beans into the dressing well, and put into sealed jars at once.

For the Children

A pretty novelty in the way of dessert for a children's party, especially in the springtime, is "flower pots." Make a cornstarch pudding and put into decorated Dixie waxed drinking cups, the medium size. If you wish to follow out a color scheme these cups come in several shades. On top of the cornstarch pudding put a layer of chocolate pudding to represent "earth." Or you can make the entire filling of chocolate pudding. Before sending it to the table stick into each a live geranium leaf, or a pretty flower if you have it. Even bright-colored paper flowers are attractive. The children are delighted with these "potted plants." If you do not want to go to the effort of making the pudding and live in town where you can get ice cream, that makes a splendid substitute.

Fashion Nuggets

A decided distinction is being made between the clothes for resort and cruise wear, even though the latter may take one to the South Seas. Knitted yarns and sheer wools, preferably in white, are sponsored for the shipdeck. For dinner and the evening, sheer wools in pastel shades, velvets, and shiny satins appear. Pastel colors are favored for resort wear. Novelty woolens, washable silks, and cottons claim preference for spectator sports and real sportswear. For dinner and evening, cotton laces and fine linens are high-lighted. Chiffon will be used for more formal occasions.

Prints in lovely designs are now to be had for resort wear. They are monotone in color with cleverly designed patterns on rough crêpes. Self-trim is a feature, with various manipulations of scarf, girdle, and sleeve.

Three-quarter-length coats carrying a slightly swagger air bid fair for popularity in the early spring suit. Tricky neck lines—invariably collarless—novelty sleeves, winding scarves are some of the style details of importance.

The Recipes on this Page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Spring Cleaning Goes Modern

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

"SPRING cleaning with the aid of labor-saving devices takes no longer and is no more trouble than the usual weekly turnout," Miss Anna Holm maintained at a meeting of the Electrical Association for Women recently, and proved her statement by demonstrating how the drudgery of getting rid of dirt is eliminated by the intelligent use of electric household appliances.

"There is no need to run up a big laundry bill by sending all your heavy things out to be washed; the modern washer with its electric motor will do the work," she said, plunging a soiled blanket into a froth of soap suds where it was quickly cleansed by the backward and forward movement of the water which imitates the age-old and once highly regarded river-cleansing method.

Washing Blankets

In order to get the best results woolens should be washed quickly in a very good lather, the water being comfortably hot to the hands, but not luke-warm. If the water is hard and soda is resorted to, it should be used very carefully. A better plan, however, is to put a little soap into the last rinse. A soiled blanket may need two washings, three minutes being allowed for the first and two minutes for the second. If only one wash is required not more than three or four minutes is needed. If additional soap flakes are found necessary do not throw them into the lather but dissolve them first in a jug of hot water.

Be careful not to overfill the washer with water or with clothes, and do not try to hurry things up by putting two blankets into the washer together; it is much quicker to deal with one at a time. Squeeze out the water from the hem and put the blankets into clear water of the same temperature as they were washed in.

Use a wringer containing hard and soft rubbers in order to get all the water out; shake the blankets well, and dry in a hot cupboard or in the open air. If this is not possible make your own outdoor breeze by hanging the blankets on a kitchen pulley and by using an electric fan, or the motor from your vacuum cleaner placed conveniently on a shelf.

Ironing

The days of "dashing away with the smoothing iron," are past so far as the straightforward garments and materials are concerned. The modern method is to sit at ease in front of an electric callender and watch it do the work. The damp material is pressed against a hot ironing shoe fitting on to a slowly revolving roller, which allows time as it turns for the adjustment of pleats or the pulling out of lace.

Cleaning

"There is no flat surface in the house that a vacuum cleaner will not clean better than you can," said Miss Holm, "but it is surprising how few women take the trouble to use all the additional appliances." Fixing a special nozzle to the cleaner she showed how easily coats and furs can be thoroughly treated with anti-moth disinfectant before they are put into store for the summer. By removing the handle of the machine, and connecting up a specially long flex, the cleaner is found light to carry and specially useful for running over the stairs. Another attachment removes dirt from crevices, wainscoating, and the backs of books.

And how much better to vacuum the drawers before commencing to turn them out in order to save fingers from coming into contact with dust! The polishing of floors is greatly facilitated by using the special attachment containing two round brushes which revolve in opposite directions. Having first applied the polish to the woodwork with an ordinary grate brush, which is much simpler and better to use than a cloth, and can be easily washed in the electric washer, run over the surface with the vacuum polisher, which not only gives a beautiful finish to the floor but drags every grain of dirt from the cracks.

Make Friends With Your Machines

In conclusion Miss Holm advised her listeners to make friends with their vacuum cleaner and washer, and learn to recognize the sound of the individual motors. Personal care and regular oiling adds to their efficiency and insures smooth running, while a consciousness of how to look after them eliminates the need for repairs.

Need of Wage Adjustment

Certain employers, particularly in the garment industry, have taken unfair advantage of the oversupply in the labor market to reduce wages so that a serious breaking down of work and wage standards has come about, according to a recent report of the National Consumers' League. "Trying to keep up the wage level by voluntary agreement with employers has proved an insurmountable difficulty. We shall have to return to minimum wage legislation, now getting favorable consideration in these days which see no downward limit to wages," says a report of that League. A plan for action has been adopted, including a drive for the eight-hour day and 44-hour week for women, with efforts to establish similar hours for men when practicable, and work for mandatory minimum wage laws this year.

Mending Celluloid Markers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Glendale, Calif.

Place a few drops of "acetone" (which can be bought at a drug store) on the portions of the marker you wish to mend. This can be done by means of a small brush or match. While the parts are still moist press them together firmly with the fingers for just a moment. The result will be that the parts will instantly adhere together.

(Miss) O P.

Wide shoulder trimming continues popular; diversified are the modes in giving the desired effect. Perky bias ruffles graduated to give a tier effect add a youthful touch to a slim crêpe gown. Banana-meat mousseline-de-soie with black is an interesting combination.

Today's *New* RECIPE

TOMATO CHEESE SALAD
(6 Servings)

1 level tablespoonful KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE
¼ cup cold water
1½ cups tomato soup (canned)
1 package cream cheese
½ cup mayonnaise
1 tablespoonful onion juice
1 tablespoonful butter
½ cup stuffed olives, sliced
¼ teaspoonful salt
½ cup cream, whipped

Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes. Heat soup over boiling water, add cheese, onion juice and butter. Heat until cheese is softened, add soaked gelatine and stir until dissolved. Cool, add mayonnaise, whipped cream and olives. Turn into wet mold and chill. When firm, remove to bed of lettuce and serve with mayonnaise sprinkled with paprika. This may be frozen in the tray of an automatic refrigerator.

A fine idea for Sunday night supper! And once you've tried this you'll want to try some of the other delicious salads, desserts and main dishes you can make just as easily, and as inexpensively, with Knox Sparkling Gelatine. Each package makes 4 different dishes, 6 servings each. Write for 200 new recipes FREE.

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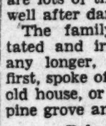

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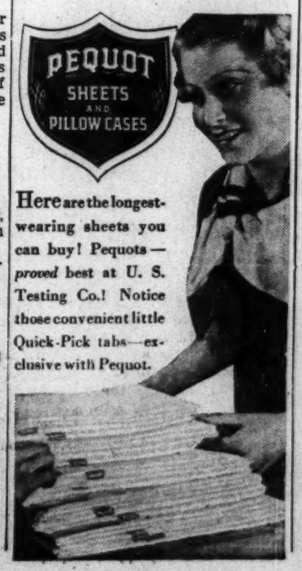

Here are the longest-wearing sheets you can buy! Pequots—*proved* best at U. S. Testing Co.! Notice those convenient little Quick-Pick tabs—exclusive with Pequot.

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THERE'S a "lot for your money" in a can of Rumford.

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THE TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER

XX-10

TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE TWO-TO-ONE

The Home Forum

Mexican Mine

MORNING. Cool air, blue sky, mountains green and blue. Sunlight lies thin on the hills, washes the valley floor. Space and quiet fill a land without boundaries. Somewhere there are towns and cities. Not here. No life outside its own disturbs this tranquil village—brought into being by the mine, kept living by the mine.

Halfway up the mountain the low stone Headquarters building stirs with movement. Miners emerge from the storeroom; pink shirts, blue jeans, straw sombreros, thonged leather sandals—gather outside the door and move off toward the shaft. Carbide lamps have been inspected and filled. Each man carries his lunch, brought from his valley home, in a brilliant raffia bag. A few minutes in the early sunlight at the mine mouth. Soft voices murmuring in Spanish, laughter—a movement toward and into the mine. The beginning of another day in the depths.

* * *

Half a dozen "breakers" sitting on the cement patio floor, in the shade of a corrugated roof, break and sort ore. Big piles grow into numerous little piles. All day long the occupation will continue. The soft blow of hammers on ore—the patient song of industry in quiet mountains.

From the valley below reach the thin cries of children at play. Goats bleat in the scattered settlement; blue smoke rises from 'dobe shacks.

* * *

Morning advances. Under increasing warmth, a procession of six burros winds up the mountainside toward the mine. The trail is steep and rocky. A short-legged Mexican driver, cast into shadow to the waist by a huge sombrero, follows along behind, stumbling carelessly over the skirt of his copper suede apron.

The burros are guileless, innocent little fellows, deliberately stupid. They wander naïvely from the stony path into the cool green brush growing on the hillside. The driver shouts, hisses between his strong, white teeth. His whip cracks. Burro ears flatten comically. Tiny feet stumble, slender knees tremble, baleful eyes gleam. Finally the trail is found again. Six chastened little burros climb the path patiently. The cracking whip, more Mexican hisses, help the cavalcade up the last steep slope.

They file grudgingly into the patio yard, coming to grateful rest among bulging sacks of ore. The driver wipes his brow with a red bandana and gossips pleasantly for a moment with the "breakers." The mine superintendent, a white-haired, genial-faced Mexican, appears out of the mine, his face wrinkling in the strong sunlight. He and the driver make their arrangements. The burros are each loaded with two sacks of ore. The sacks are heavy. The animals grunt, sigh, protest—in vain. One smiles in sympathy and amusement.

* * *

At length loading is finished. "Breakers," superintendent, driver exchange *hasta luegos*. The burros mill about; soft noses crash into fuzzy shoulders, little feet tangle and trip. Out of a simple process they make confusion. The driver, muttering to himself, heads them down the mountainside. At the head of the path they hesitate, break ranks. They stop, wait, wander aimlessly in slow circles. The driver hisses. The whip descends on furry flanks. The little beasts collide, separate. The driver adjusts his sombrero, seizes the bridle of the lead burro, and swings him into position.

The sun beats down. Noon in the hot sky. The second burro's knees bend. The load is heavy. He sinks, sighing, into a bed of green brush. One imagines he will never rise again. The driver roars; he dashes to the fallen gladiator. The timid burro ears wait expectantly. Repeated proddings and hisses. Vigorous remonstrations in Spanish. No response. But the rest of the cavalcade waiting melts the heart of the truant. He struggles to his tiny feet. Crack the whip, snapping in the air above all their heads. The procession starts once more—haltingly, falls into a cautious stride, winds down the mountainside.

At the bottom the ore wagon waits. A wide, open wagon standing in the midst of valley shacks, romping, bare-limbed children and crowing roosters. The wagoner and the burro driver confer, and glance aloft at the sky, up the mountain slopes, at 'dobe shacks basking in warm sunshine. A fine day.

Loading begins. Ore sacks drop heavily into the wagon bottom. One by one the burros are relieved. The transfer is complete. *Bueno. Adios, señor! Adios, señor!* The wagon drives off through the winding valley, past goats and pigs and idle women coming to doorways to watch. The railroad is many miles away, a lonely, single track.

* * *

The sun cools. The first blue shadows collect in the mountain gullies. Cool green and blue again after the hot, white afternoon.

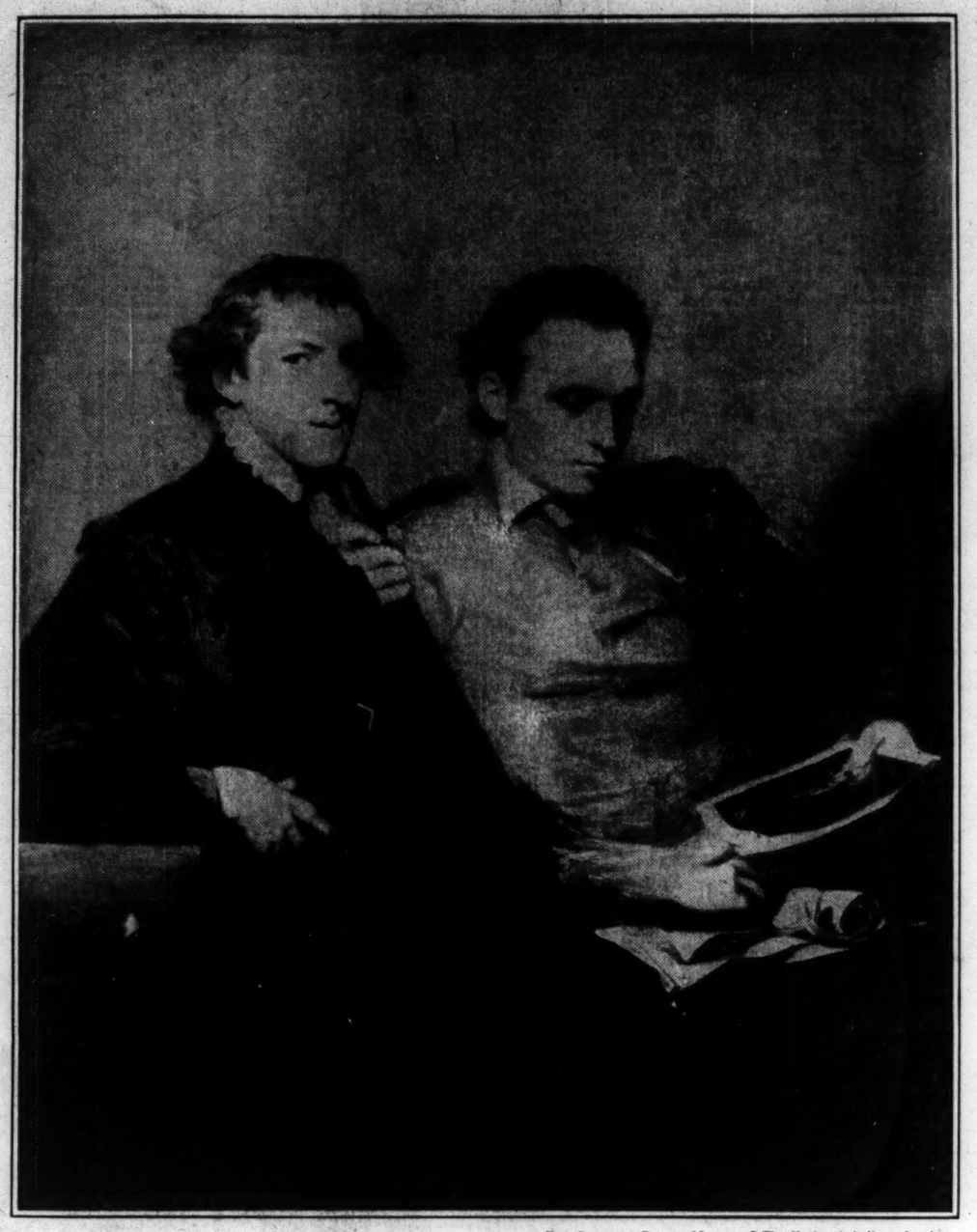
At the patio the "breakers" rise, grunt, stretch, sweep ore particles into neat piles, prepare to end the day. The miners, powdered with black dust, emerge into the daylight. Another long day in the earth is ended. From brown hands swing the lamps—the raffia lunch bags are limp, empty. Brown eyes, seeing still a black rocky floor, lift gratefully to gaze across a valley swimming in green and gold, to linger on distant blue hills. The sky is blue, cool and serene. The air is fresh. Dusk grows slowly in the valley. The moment of restoration is over.

The miners talk, joke, laugh. They wind up a short trail to the commissary. A cool, painted white room, barred square windows, tin roof, cement floor. Corn, beans, sugar, flour in hempen sacks stand along the walls. Molasses, lard, in big tin pails; uniced cookies in a wooden case. The superintendent has preceded his patrons. Modest orders are given shyly by the miners. Cornkernels rattle into a tin scoop, weights are arranged on scales. The superintendent, a soft smile for each customer, marks black figures in an account book against the names of José Chavarria, Pancho Ortiz, Federico Rivera.

The raffia bags of José and Pancho and Federico bulge. Hunger and full bags cause their eyes to glow, their teeth to break brown faces into irresistible grins.

Out into the cool dusk, weary brows blessed by the cool breeze. Sandaled feet tear down the mountainside. The bulging bags swing heavily—inside beans and corn rattle with triumph. After the mine down to the valley, down to supper, down to home.

L. B.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© The National Gallery, London

Two Gentlemen: From a Painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds in the National Gallery, London

THE year 1778, in which Sir Joshua Reynolds painted these portraits of "Two Gentlemen," as well as the years immediately preceding and following it, saw the great artist at the height of his career. Busy with his art, his friends, his pen, the President of the Royal Academy was making history. Those were the days of outstanding personalities, when giants in the world of literature, drama and art met together in friendly discourse and threw sparks of genius into the air to travel down through the ages. Of her visit in 1776 to Sir Joshua's home at Richmond, where the Garricks and the Gibbons were also guests, Hannah More wrote: "We had a great deal of laugh as there were so many leaders among the patriots, and a great deal of attacking and defending, with much wit and good humor."

The following year saw thirteen of Sir Joshua's works on the walls of the Academy, among them the portrait of Edward Gibbon, whose "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" was appearing; and also one of his finest child-portraits, the little Lady Caroline Montagu Scott, her hands hidden in a large muff, and a robin hopping at her side through the snow. After seeing this painting, Thackeray wrote of the youthful sitter: "When your spirits are low her bright eyes shine on you and cheer you. She never fails to soothe you with her speechless prattle. . . . You love her—she is alive with you."

The year 1778 saw the appearance of Fanny Burney's work, *Evelina*. Reynolds sat up all night reading it, and shared his approval of the brilliant novel with Burke and Johnson, Gibbon and Sheridan. He was delighted with the young authoress and she with him, writing of his face and expression as "gentle, unassuming, and engaging."

It was at this time that Reynolds wrote, for private circulation, two *Dialogues*, full of wit and humor, pretending to give Dr. Johnson's opinion of Garrick at a dinner in Sir Joshua's house, at which Gibbon and Johnson are guests. Of these *Dialogues*, Hannah More subsequently wrote in a letter to Lady Thomond, the niece of Reynolds: "To see men whom I so highly loved and honored brought, as it were, before my eyes in so pointed and striking a manner, was indeed unspeakable pleasure. Dear Sir Joshua, even with his immortal pencil, never drew more interesting, more resembling portraits. I hear them all speak. I see every action, every gesture which accompanied every word. I hear the deep-toned and indignant accents of our friend Johnson; I hear the affected periods of Gibbon; the natural, the easy, the friendly, the elegant language, the polished sarcasm, softened into the sweet temper, of Sir Joshua."

The present painting, which hangs on the walls of the National Gallery, London, depicts the Rev. George Huddesford on the left, in Van Dyck dress, and Mr. J. C. W. Bampfylde on the right. The latter is in silver-gray, with a coat of reseda green. A violin is held in his right hand, while in his left is a print which he is examining. The figures are set against a background of gray-green tones. A welcome note is struck in the red tablecloth on which a roll of the prints is resting. The flesh tones are silvery, with a glow of color in the beautifully modeled cheeks and full lips of the figure on the right.

A Summer Night

The silver crescent of the moon sank behind the trees that bordered the field, and the stars twinkled all the more brightly for her absence. A pleasant coolness crept up from the river. It was a night to commune with the stars and the owls and so, with the companionship of the one, I slipped out of the house to find the other in the distant woods.

Over two fields and through the farmyard, across the bridge, where I stopped awhile to study the constellations mirrored in the still waters of the stream, then by the lane and across the main road, where only open country lay between me and my woods.

The dim, grey fields were bordered by dusky hedges. How lovely those hedges had been at the end of April and the beginning of May when the crabapple was in bloom, or later when the hawthorn flowered—the boughs so covered with the blossom that a heavy fall of snow might have descended on the trees.

A little marshy stream a few feet wide separated two fields, and I remembered the fallen alder tree by which I had crossed it before. But since my last visit the farmer had tidied things up and my rustic bridge had gone. In daylight it was an easy jump, but it took me a long time to make up my mind to do it by the dim light of the stars. The distant hoot of an owl decided the matter and I landed safely on the squelchy, boggy bank.

The hot air of the day still hung beneath the trees and the heavy summer foliage obscured the light from the sky, so I preferred to keep out in the open. The gaps in the hedges were where I expected them and all went well until I came to the main stream—about twelve feet wide and a good three feet below the top of the steep banks. I knew from experience that it was deep and muddy, but I also knew that at one point an old tree stump in the middle provided an excellent stepping stone. And so to this spot I came; but trees overshadowed the bank and in the dusky blackness beneath my stump it was indistinguishable. So I gave it up and walked along the edge, hoping to see in the starlight some other place to cross. But there was nothing, just high banks and the still waters reflecting the sky. On I walked, content with the beauty and the stillness and the noises of the night.

But this was not getting me to the woods and so finally I took my courage in my hands and jumped, landing up to my knees in mud and water. The water was deliciously cool and the mud not too slimy, so I climbed up the far bank well pleased with the achievement.

The woods were just in front of me now and I slowly felt my way through the darkness and the trees to a mossy bank that I knew, where I lay and listened to the owls and to the voices of the night. Here and there a star twinkled down through a gap in the trees above me, the headlights of a distant car flashed occasionally, and once a night flying airplane purred overhead. Until at last it seemed time to go back and I was content to take the road, a longer, more peaceful and less exciting route than that by which I had come.

Open House

The four winds sang at my side when the house was a-building;
By a moon was silver supplied and sun did the gilding.
Dawn patterned and papered each wall, dawn molded the ceiling
Of bright-colored clouds, whence the call of a songbird came pealing.
No pictures were needed to please, I had views from my casement
Set in delicate twig filigrees with rich interlacement.
By a silkworm the carpet was wrought, the couch by an elder,
And gossamer curtains were brought, the gift of a spider.
The trees of the forest gave wood, and the woodpecker carved it
Into tables or chairs as it stood. Time? His eagerness halved it.
My cellar was filled from a spring, bees loaded my larder;
As I kept open house, like a king, I wanted no warder.
And around do the four winds go, though the work is all ended,
And fair is the weather they blow from their four homes blended.

PETER J. HENNIKER HEATON.

Grundfæstet Tillid

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

DEN Time, som nu slaar, og som Mennesker oplever, er betagende. Nogle anser den som fyldt med Varsler. Der findes ogsaa en udbredt Stemning af Modløshed, en hjælpeløs Følelse af, at der er saa meget, der skal gøres for at bringe en Følelse af normal Tilstand og Frejdighed tilbage, saa at ens individuelle Bestræbelse synes at være forgæves. Dog er der ogsaa andre—og de er heldigvis mange—som er uforfærdede, fordi de føler sig sikre paa, at det er Sandhedens Indtrængen i den menneskelige Bevidsthed, der tvinger de latente Onder op til Overfladen, som en Forløber for Overvindelsen af dem. Med Iver erkender de, og taknemmeligt griber de, ethvert Tegn paa og ethvert Udtryk for det godes aldrig svigtende Virksomhed.

Som Tusinder erkender, er dette haabefulde, modige Udsyn blevet muligt gennem Læren i Christian Science. Det bringer den sunde Overbevisning, at eftersom der er saa meget, der skal gøres, vil der ogsaa blive givet os Styrke og Visdom til at gøre vor Del, og at hvert enkelt Menneske samt alle Mennesker kan hjælpe og er kaldet til at hjælpe med til at stadfæste Erkendelsen af det blivende og ubegrænsede gode, som den eneste normale Tilstand. Mary Baker Eddy, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Christian Science, har saa skønt sagt (*Pulpit and Press*, S. 4): "En eneste Vanddraabe kan hjælpe med til at skjule Stjernerne, eller til at krone Træet med Blomster".

Menneskene synes nu mere rede til at erkende, at de forkerte, unormale Tilstande, af hvilken Natur de end kan være—økonomiske, moralske eller fysiske—skyldes forkert Tænkning, og at disse Tilstande kun kan overvindes ved at rette de Tankeprocesser, som ligger bag dem, og ved at forkaste det forkerte og holde fast ved det sande, samt ved at give frit og fuldt Udtryk for dette. Tillid til Materialitet som Substans, til dens Paalidelighed som Metode og Lov, er for Tiden i høj Grad rystet, og den er blevet fortrængt af en mere vidtstrakt Erkendelse af det guddommelige Sinds Overhøjhed. Christian Science giver klare Beviser paa at "Kødet gavner intet", men at "Aandens Higen er Liv og Fred", som den Hellige Skrift erklærer.

Det er en Trøst at vide, at denne bekymrede Sindstilstand med dens Tvivl og Forvirring blev deltagende forstaaet af Mrs. Eddy, som selv var i Stand til at gaa fremad og ud over Usikkerheden, og var i Stand til at udpege Vejen for alle. De, der føler sig mismodige over for den mentale Goliath, at saa meget skal gøres, vil faa uvurderlig Hjælp fra hendes trøstende Ord til sin Kirke (samme Bog, S. 3, 4): "Maaske nogen af Jer kan sige, 'Beviset paa aandelig Sandhed i mig er saa ringe, at jeg er bange. Jeg føler mig saa langt fra Sejr over Kødet, at det, at række ud efter en øjeblikkelig Virkeliggørelse af mit Haab, tyder paa Dumdristighed. Paa Grund af min egen Uskikkethed for en saadan aandelig Impuls er min Styrke intet, og min Tro svigter'". Med hvilken medfølende Forstaaelse bliver ikke her den tvivlende, begrænsende materielle Sans irettesat, den Sans, som vilde indgive Tanken om, at man ikke har Evne til at erkende Sandheden! Hvor klart udpeger hun ikke derpaa Vejen til Opnaaelsen af den Aandelighedsindethed, som alene kan helbrede, frigøre og bringe Fred! Hun fortsætter: "Du maa ganske enkelt bevare en videnskabelig, afgjort Opfattelse af Enheden med din guddommelige Kilde og dagligt demonstrere dette. Da vil du finde, at een er lige saa betydningsfuld en Faktor, som Duodecillioner i at være og at gøre det rette og saaledes demonstrere det guddommeliggørende Princip".

At kende Sindets, det uendeligt Godes, Enhed i Væsen og i Formaal, at vide, at vi i Sandhed er Guds, det ene guddommelige Princips, Børn; uophørligt at søge at bevise dette baade i store og i smaa Anliggender, dette er at finde Vejen ud af den dødelige Labyrint af Usandheder, falske Maal, Frygt, falske Ønsker—den materielle Sansnings hele Illusion.

"Han skal velsigne dem, som frygte Herren, de smaa med de store". Her maa vi fortolke Ordet "Frygt" i Betydningen Ærefrygt; og Christian Science udvikler en beroligende Følelse af Ærefrygt for Gud, fordi den gennem stadigt Bevis opretholder Guds Enhed og Althed. Da Gud er god, har Christian Science kun Ærefrygt for det gode, og lærer os derved, ikke at føle nogen Frygt med Hensyn til materielle Tilstande. Fuld Troskabspligt mod det guddommelige gode fornægter enhver Virkelighed i Materien, for den ser alene hen til Sindet som det, der skaber og støtter de udødelige Ideers sande Univers og Mennesket i Guds Lignelse. Ved at opdrage Tanken til at vende sig bort fra et materielt, dødeligt Grundlag og ved stadigt at holde den aandelige Fuldkommenheds Forbillede frem for os, stiger vi til en fuldere Opfattelse af Liv, til en befæstet Fred.

I Christian Science bliver Ansvarsfølelse forvandlet til en gunstig Lejlighed, en Lejlighed til at erkende og at bevise Guds Herredømme over enhver Tilstand og Omstændighed. Enhver nok saa lille Erkendelse af denne guddommeligt forordnede Bevidsthed er betydningsfuld som et Skridt hen imod de større Beviser paa sand aandelig Tilværelse. Og hver oprindelig, oprigtig Følelse af Taknemmelighed for Erkendelsen af det godes Stedse-Nærværelse og Magt er et helligt Overgangstrin til et fuldere Maal af den forstaaende Ærefrygt for Gud, en Ærefrygt, som bringer sikre Velsignelser. Den giver ogsaa Iver for og forhøjet Glæde ved selv det ringeste Arbejde i vor Sag for at bevise det godes Virkelighed, det ondes Tomhed og Magtesløshed. Paa denne Maade opnaar vi det forstaaende Hjerte, som kender det gode fra det onde, fordi dette Hjerte sætter sin Tillid til de aandelige Sandheder.

Oplysning angaaende Christian Science Litteratur, udgivet paa dette Sprog, kan faaes ved at skrive til "Christian Science Forlag" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Grounded Trust

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE hour now striking in human experience is impressive. Some regard it as presageful. There is also a widespread temper of discouragement, a helpless feeling that there is so much to be done to bring back a sense of normalcy and buoyancy that one's individual effort seems futile. Still others there are—and, fortunately, they are many—who are undismayed because they feel sure that the urgency of Truth in human consciousness is forcing latent wrongs to the surface as a preliminary to overcoming them. They eagerly recognize and thankfully grasp each sign and expression of the unfailing activity of good.

As thousands realize, this hopeful, courageous outlook is made possible through the teaching of Christian Science. It brings the wholesome conviction that since there is much to be done we shall be given strength and wisdom to do our part, and that each and every individual can and is called upon to help establish the realization of abiding and boundless good as the only normalcy. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has beautifully said (Pulpit and Press, p. 4), "A single drop of water may help to hide the stars, or crown the tree with blossoms."

Men now seem readier to recognize that wrong, abnormal conditions, of whatever nature—economic, moral, or physical—are due to wrong thinking, and that these conditions can be overcome only by correcting the thought-processes back of them, rejecting the wrong and abiding by, and giving free and full expression to, the true. Confidence in materiality as substance, in its dependability as method and law, is greatly shaken today; and it is being superseded by a wider recognition of divine Mind's supremacy. Christian Science offers clear proofs that, as the Scriptures declare, "the flesh profiteth nothing," but "to be spiritually minded is life and peace."

It is comforting to find that this troubled state of mind, with its doubt and perplexity, was sympathetically understood by Mrs. Eddy, who was able herself to advance beyond uncertainty and to point the way out for all. Those who feel discouraged before the mental Goliath of so much to be done, may gain inestimable help from her comforting words to her church (*ibid.*, pp. 3, 4): "Perchance some one of you may say, 'The evidence of spiritual verity in me is so small that I am afraid. I feel so far from victory over the flesh that to reach out for a present realization of my hope savors of temerity. Because of my own unfitness for such a spiritual animus my strength is naught and my faith fails.'" With what compassionate understanding is here rebuked the doubting, limiting material sense that would suggest inability to realize the truth! Then how clearly she points the way to attain to the spiritual-mindedness which alone can heal and deliver and bring peace! She continues: "You have simply to preserve a scientific, positive sense of unity with your divine source, and daily demonstrate this. Then you will find that one is as important a factor as duodecillions in being and doing right, and thus demonstrating deific Principle."

To know the oneness of Mind, infinite good, in substance and in purpose; to know that we truly are the children of God, the one divine Principle; to seek to prove this continually, in big and little concerns, is to find the way out of the mortal maze of untruths, false aims, fears, false desires—all the illusion of material sense.

"He will bless them that fear the Lord, both small and great." Here we may interpret the word "fear" as meaning reverence; and Christian Science unfolds a reassuring sense of reverence for God, because it upholds God's oneness and allness through constant proof. God being good, Christian Science reverences only good; and in so doing it teaches us to feel no fear regarding material conditions. Full allegiance to divine good denies any reality in matter, for it looks to Mind alone as creating and sustaining the real universe of immortal ideas, and man in the likeness of God. By educating thought away from a material, mortal basis, and holding steadily before us the model of spiritual perfection, we emerge into a fuller sense of life, into established peace.

In Christian Science, responsibility is transmuted into opportunity, opportunity to acknowledge and prove God's governance over every condition and circumstance. Each least realization of this divinely ordered consciousness is important as a step toward the greater proofs of true spiritual being. And each spontaneous, sincere feeling of gratitude for the recognition of the ever-presence and power of good is a sacred stepping-stone to a fuller measure of that understanding reverence for God which brings assured blessings. It also gives zeal and zest for each humblest task in the cause of proving the reality of good, the futility and powerlessness of evil. In this way we gain that understanding heart which knows the good from the bad, because it puts its trust in spiritual verities.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.]

Lake Como

A few sails dot the water, and everywhere there are small, canopied rowboats, such as we went pleasuring in last night. We reach a bend in the lake, and all the roofs and towers of the city of Como pass from view, as if they had been so much architecture painted on a scene and shifted out of sight at a theater. But other roofs and towers constantly succeed them, not less lovely and picturesque than they, with every curve of the many-curving lake. We advance over charming expanses of water lying between lofty hills; and as the lake is narrow, the voyage is like that of a winding river,—like that of the Ohio, but for the primeval wildness of the acclivities that guard our Western stream, and the tawniness of its current. Wherever the hills do not descend sheer into Como, a pretty town nestles on the brink, or, if not a town, then a villa, or else a cottage, if there is room for nothing more. Many little towns climb the heights half-way, and where the hills are green and cultivated in vines or olives, peasants' houses scale them to the crest. They grow loftier and loftier as we leave our starting-place behind, and as we draw near Colico they wear light wreaths of cloud and snow.—From "Italian Journeys," by W. D. Howells.

Tara

Quietly the cattle graze
On Meath's green grasslands;
Silently they graze
Upon a lonely mound of earth,
Where once five broad ways led
From all the provinces
And kings and bards
And craftsmen of great Celtic art
Made gorgeous cavalcade.

Tara, lone and silent
As a weedy river—
Your strange remoteness
Shakes the heart that lists;
Though scarce a sound is ever heard
But winds in the grass,
And lapwings beating
Through the mists.

Quietly the cattle graze
Around the "Lia Fail,"
Near the spot
Where Patrick's figure stands—
Ever upward pointing
To that bright hope
Which makes a nation whole
And breaks its bands.

NEIL FITZGERALD.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stock Market Tends Lower In Lighter Trading

Rails Resist Selling Movement—Sentiment Remains Cheerful

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—The stock market was uncertain in its movements today. A midday rally that erased opening losses of 1 to 3 points failed to hold and prices slipped off again in the late afternoon. Selling however dried up when prices attempted to penetrate their early low points.

Sugar stocks were generally fractionally higher while rails resisted selling. Case was off about 3 points while losses of around 2 points were shown in American Telephone and International Harvester. United States Steel was off a major fraction.

The late tone was easy. Sales approximated 1,800,000 shares.

Wall Street was enthusiastic over the indications of diversion of money and credit back into normal channels, as indicated by declining credit rates at New York, and a huge return of gold currency to the Reserve Banks, indicated in the weekly statements.

Dollar Stronger Abroad

Reassertion of strength on the part of American dollar in the foreign exchange markets was another notable development. In this relation, significance was seen in the action of the Canadian Government in valuing the American dollar at $1.18¾ in Canadian funds for customs duty purposes, after the two currencies had been considered at par during the banking holiday.

Wall Street was definitely inclined to take a more cautious attitude toward stocks, until clearer indications were available as to how much business stimulation might be expected from the restored confidence in financial institutions, and from boosts in commodity prices. The steel industry viewed stiffening scrap prices hopefully. It rose 50 cents a ton in the Youngstown area today, after a rise earlier in the week at Pittsburgh. The weekly mercantile review of Dun & Bradstreet was decidedly optimistic. General Motors announced that it would increase production schedules Monday that were curtailed during the banking holiday.

Rails were bid up in expectation of better freight movement with the approach of spring, and in recollection of the fact that these issues had been leaders in the market in the weeks before the holiday. Sugars again were given professional attention, reflecting the better prices for raw sugar.

Bond Declines Fractional

The recent sweeping advance of the bond market showed signs of slowing down today as various traders, deeming discretion the better part of valor, began cashing in some of their sizable profits.

In most instances offerings were fairly well absorbed and declines fractional. The United States Government list, while losing some of its previous enthusiasm, maintained a steady tone. Many of the best grade corporate loans were either unchanged or only a shade lower. Some specialties were firm.

The foreign section was somewhat unsettled by the noticeable weakness of the German group. Some German Government, state, municipal and corporate loans lost 1 to 3 or more points.

Domestic economic and political developments were generally viewed as constructive.

While some of the more buoyant bond leaders of the past two days relaxed, moderate gains were recorded by some issues of American Smelting, Consolidated Gas, Duquesne Light, Goodrich, Goodyear, Missouri Pacific, Nickel Plate, Pacific Gas, Southern Railway, Texas Corp. and U. S. Rubber. Loans of American & Foreign Power, Chile Copper, Chicago & North Western, Western Union, Loew's, International Telephone and Postal Telegraph turned a trifle heavy.

British Government 5½s were in supply at a loss of around half a point at one time and French 7½s dropped a point. French 7s firmed, however, as did some issues of Australia, Norway and Belgium.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.56	.56½	.52⅞	.53	— ⅞
July	.56	.56	.53¼	.53½	— ⅜
September	.58	.58	.54⅜	.54⅝	— ⅜
Corn					
May	.28	.28⅜	.27¼	.27¼	— ⅜
July	.31	.31	.29⅛	.29⅛	— ⅛
September	.32	.33	.30⅞	.30⅞	— ⅛
Oats					
May	.18½	.18½	.17⅛	.17⅜	— ⅛
July	.19	.19	.17⅝	.18	— ⅛
September	.19⅜	.19⅜	.18¼	.18⅝	— ⅜
Lard					
May	4.80	4.80	4.70	4.75	— .10
July	4.90	4.90	4.80	4.82	— .13
September	5.00	5.00	4.90	4.95	— .12

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.54	.51½	.51¾	—2¼
July	.55	.52⅝	.52⅞	—2⅛
October	.56¼	.54¼	.54½	—2¼

Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, March 17—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with March 3 and a year ago:

	Mar. 17	Mar. 3	YrAgo
Wheat, No. 2 red	$ .74¾	$ .69¼	$ .70⅝
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.42¾	.39⅛	.49¾
Oats, No. 2 white	.28¾	.26⅝	.34¾
Flour	4.10	3.65	4.50
Beef, family	10.75	9.75	14.12
Pork	15.25	14.25	18.00
Lard	.0545	.0465	.0520
Cotton, Mid up	.0675	.0620	.07
Zinc	.0320	.0270	.0280
Iron	13.34	13.34	15.64
Steel, bill Pitt	26.00	26.00	27.00
Copper	.05⅝	.05	.06
Tin	.0245	.3250	.3165
Rubber	.03⅛	.02⅛	.0325
Sugar	.0410	.0390	.04
Lead	.0320	.0285	.0135
Printcloths	.02⅜	.02	.03¾

Superheater Company

William C. Dickerman, president of American Locomotive Company, has been elected a director of the Superheater Company, filling the vacancy caused by resignation of William H. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.17	Mar.16
5¾	3		Adams Express	1400	5⅝	5¼	5½	5⅝
15⅝	10	2	Adams Mills	300	13¾	13½	13½	13½
10¼	6¾		Addressograph	800	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7¼
2⅝	1¾		Advance Rumely	200	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
10½	7¾	1.20	*Affiliated2 Prod	500	8	8¾	9	9¼
64½	47½	3	Air Reduction	800	60⅝	59½	59⅝	61
13⅝	11⅛	.60	Alaska-Juneau	36700	13⅜	12	13⅛	12
1¼	1		Alleghany Corp	4000	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3½	1¾		Allegh pf ww xxx	300	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2¾	2		Alleghany pf xw	300	2	2	2	2
8¼	5⅝		Alleghany Steel	10	7	7	7	7
89½	70¾	6	Allied Chem	13800	85⅞	83½	84¼	86½
9½	8		Allis Chalmers	500	9	8	8	9¼
23½	18½	2	Amerada	700	22⅛	21¾	21¾	22
10⅞	7¼		Am Ag Ch Del	300	10⅝	10	10	10½
13⅞	8		Am Bank Note	1800	13½	13¼	13½	13½
9¾	2¾		Am Beet Sug pf	160	9⅜	8	8½	8
12⅝	9½	60	Am Brake S&F	400	12⅞	12½	12⅞	13½
15	6½	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
62¾	49¼	4	Am Can	10000	61⅝	59⅜	59⅝	61½
9½	6¼		Am Car & Fdry	600	9¼	9	9	9⅝
20	15		Am Car & F pf	200	19	18½	18½	19
3½	2		Am Chain	200	2	2	2	2
22⅝	13		Am Com Alcohol	1100	16⅞	16½	16¾	16⅞
10⅝	4		Am European	200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
8½	3½		Am & For Pow	1900	6⅜	6	6	5⅝
14⅛	9		Am & For Pow pf	200	12½	11⅞	11⅞	11¾
12	6½		Am & For Pow 6	1800	9½	8¾	8¾	9⅜
9¾	5¼		Am & For Pow 2pf	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
5	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	300	5	4¾	5	
4	2½		Am Hide & L	100	4	4	4	3¾
19½	13½		Am Hide & L pf	200	18	17¾	17¾	19½
6½	3¾		Am Ice	600	5¾	5⅝	5½	5¾
8⅜	4¼		Am International	3600	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7¾
8½	5⅞		Am Locomotive	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
23¼	17¾		Am Loco pf	400	24	22¼	24	23¾
6⅝	3¼		Am Meter	300	5	4¾	4¾	6
30	17	1¼	Am News	50	22	20	20	
9¼	4		Am Power & Lt	3700	7	6⅛	6¼	6⅜
24½	12½	3	Am P&L 6% pf	100	17¾	17¾	17⅜	18½
21½	11	2½	Am P&L 5½ pf	200	14⅞	14½	14⅝	15½
7⅞	4⅜		Am Radiator	10800	7⅛	6⅞	7	7⅜
10⅜	5¾		Am Rolling Mill	1400	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	9¾
13	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	1000	13	12	12	13
18	10¾		Am Smelt & Ref	10500	16⅜	15⅝	16	17⅜
42	21		Am Smelt & R pf	200	40½	40	40	40½
30¾	20½		Am Snd&tr 6% pf	800	30⅛	30	30	30
35⅛	30	2½	Am Stores	300	34¼	33⅞	34	33½
36	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	9800	36	33	34½	33⅞
109¾	94	9	Am Tel & Tel	19000	105	102⅝	103⅜	108¾
9	5		Am Type Fndrs	100	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	7
18⅞	10½		Am Type F pf	20	14	12⅜	14	13¼
19½	12	1	Am Wat W & E	700	15½	15	15	15¼
16¾	10¾	1	Am WW&E ct	200	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13¾
6½	5½		Am Woolen	900	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	5½
29⅜	22⅝		Am Woolen pf	500	27⅞	27½	27½	28¼
9⅜	5		Anaconda Cop	9000	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	8¾
15½	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	1800	14½	13⅜	13⅝	14⅜
4	2⅜		Andes Copper	100	4	4	4	4
14	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	100	13	13	13	14
54	41	7	Armour Del pf	200	52½	51	51	54
2¾	1½		Armour Ill A	4900	2½	2	2	2½
1⅞	¾		Armour Ill B	500	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	1⅜
13¼	7		Armour Ill pf	1500	13¼	11½	12½	12
2½	2½		Artloom Corp	150	2½	2½	2½	
5½	3½		Asso Dry Goods	500	5	4½	4½	5
17	7		Asso Dry G 2pf	200	17	17	17	
47½	34⅝		Atchison T&SF	13000	46¼	43⅝	44¼	46
68	59⅞	5	Atchison pf	300	65	64⅜	64⅜	65
26½	16¼		Atl Coast Line	2500	23½	22	22	23
17¼	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	900	16	15⅜	15⅝	15⅞
12	9		Atlas Powder	400	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11½
66	61	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	63½	63½	63½	
56½	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	3500	38⅞	37	37½	39¾
8	5½		Aviation Corp Del	44800	8	7⅞	7¼	7⅜
			—B—					
15⅜	9¾		Baldwin Loco pf	250	14½	13½	13½	14
6¼	3⅞		Baldwin Loco	300	5½	5¼	5⅜	5½
12⅝	8¼		Balt & Ohio	3500	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	11¾
15¾	9¾		Balt & Ohio pf	1100	13⅝	13¼	13¾	14
85	68⅝	7	Bangor & A pf	10	83¼	83¼	83½	
4¼	3		Barnsdall A	500	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	4
12	7		Beatrice Cream	1800	11¾	11	11½	11¼
62½	45	7	Beatrice Cr pf	190	57	57	57	57
50	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	300	49½	49½	49½	49½
5	3½		Belding Hem	700	4⅞	4½	4⅝	4⅞
11½	6¼		Bendix Aviation	2700	9¾	9⅛	9⅜	9⅞
13⅜	9		Best & Co	2000	12⅜	10½	12½	12⅝
16⅞	16⅛		Bethlehem Steel	5500	15⅛	14⅜	14⅜	15¼
36½	25¼		Beth Steel pf	400	34	32⅝	32⅝	33½
8	3½		Blaw Knox	200	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	8
14⅜	9½		Bohn Alum & Br	300	12¼	11⅝	12¼	12⅜
55	52½	2¼	Bon Ami A	100	55	55	55	
26⅜	18	1.60	Borden	7000	23⅞	22⅞	23	24⅛
8⅜	5⅛		Borg Warner	1000	9	8¾	8¼	8⅜
5½	2⅜		Briggs Mfg	1200	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛
9½	7¼	1	Briggs & Strat	100	9	9	9	9½
79⅜	64	6	Brooklyn M T. pf	200	73	72½	72½	72
82	64½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	71	71	71	72
4⅛	1¾		Brunswick Blke	500	4⅛	3¾	4	4
⅝	½		Bruns Termini	100	½	½	½	½
3½	2		Bucyrus Erie	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
30	30	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	30	30	30	
2	⅞		Budd Mfg	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
5	3		Budd Mfg pf	20	3	3	3	3
2¼	1		Budd Wheel	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8¾	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	1400	8⅜	8	8	8¼
18	8½		Byers	1600	12⅞	11⅝	11⅝	13
			—C—					
12½	7¾		Calif Packing	20	11⅝	11	11¼	11⅞
3½	2		Campbell-Wy&C	100	3	3	3	2⅜
3¼	2		Calumet & Hecla	1000	3	2⅝	2⅝	3
10½	7½	1	Canada Dry	2300	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	10
10	9		Canadian Pacific	8500	9⅝	8⅞	9	9½
18	14	*1	Cannon Mills	300	17½	17½	17½	17⅝
6¾	4½		Capital Admin	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	
52¼	30½		Case Thresh	55000	50¼	47¾	47¾	51½
60	41	4	Case Thresh pf	90	54	51	51	52½
9½	5½		Caterpillar Trac	4300	9⅛	8¼	8½	9
9	4½		Celanese Corp	1000	6¼	6	6	6½
1	½		Celotex Co	200	1	1	1	⅞
23	14	1½	Central Aguirre	1500	22⅛	21⅞	22	22⅛
10⅜	5⅞		Cerro de Pasco	7500	9⅝	8¾	8⅞	9¾
1⅞	1		Certain-Teed	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¼
20⅞	17¾		Checker Cab Mfg	600	18	17⅞	17⅞	18⅛
20⅜	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	9500	20⅜	19⅛	19½	19⅜
30½	24⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	10000	30⅛	28¼	29¼	29⅝
1¼	¾		Chi & Ill pf	300	1¼	1	1	
3	1½		Chi & Gt West	200	2½	2	2½	2¼
8⅜	3⅜		Chi & Gt W pf	200	5⅞	5½	5½	5½
2⅜	1¼		Chi Mil & St P	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
3½	1½		Chi Mil & St P pf	4000	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
6¼	3		Chi & N'western	3000	4⅞	4¾	4⅝	5
9¼	5¼		Chi & N'west pf	500	7⅜	7	7⅜	8
4	2⅜		Chi Pneu Tool	500	3½	3¼	3½	3½
5⅜	3		Chi Rock Isl & P	400	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅝
7½	4⅜		Chi RI&P 6%	400	6	5⅞	6	6¼
8⅞	4½		Chi RI&P 7%	300	6½	6	6	6¼
8⅞	6¼	1	Chi Yellow Cab	50	8	8	8	
8¼	5		Chickesaba Cot O	200	8	8	8	
17¼	7¾	1	Chrysler	18500	11½	10⅜	10⅝	11⅜
12½	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	1000	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10½
52½	47¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	60	48	47¾	47¾	48
1	¼		City Stores	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
60	60	.50	Cleve & Pitts	10	60	60	60	
13	7½	1	Colgate-Palm-P	2500	11	10¼	10⅜	10½
81	58½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	60	60	60	
7⅛	4½		Colo Fuel & Ir	200	6	5	5	6¼
19½	14		Colo & So Inf	20	16	15¼	15¼	16¼
17¾	10¼	1	Columbia Gas	10000	13	12¼	12¼	13¼
10⅝	6¾		Columbia Pic vto	300	7½	7½	7½	7¾
35¾	23½	2	Columbian Carb	4300	32¼	31½	31½	33
6⅛	4		Comm Credit	1000	6¼	5¾	6¼	5⅝
76½	71⅜	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	71	71	71	71⅜
24½	16	3	Comm Cred A	300	18½	18½	18½	
25	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	2500	24	22½	23	22½
13½	8	.60	Comm Solvents	17500	13	12¼	12⅜	13
2⅞	1¾		Comwlth & So	16700	2½	1⅞	1⅞	2½
50	27	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	500	30¾	30½	30¾	31½
4¼	1¾		Consol Film Ind	300	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2
11⅞	6		Consol Film I pf	800	8¼	7¾	7⅞	8¼
61¼	43¼	5	Consol Gas	15000	51½	49	49	51½
99	90	5	Consol Gas pf	200	92¾	92¾	92¾	92
5½	2½	½	Consol Laundries	600	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
6¼	5		Consol Oil	10000	6	5¾	5¾	6
2	2		Consol Rys Cu pf	200	2	2	2	
¾	¼		Consol Textile	300	½	½	½	½
4¾	3		Cont Baking A	300	4¼	4	4	4⅜
⅞	½		Cont Baking B	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
41	36	4	Cont Baking pf	100	41	41	41	
45⅞	35¼	2	Cont Can	9500	44⅜	43¼	43⅝	45
17¼	12½	1.20	Cont Insurance	2000	15⅞	15⅜	14⅜	15½
2	1¼		Cont Motors	1300	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅝
6⅞	3		Cont Oil	5000	6¼	6	6	6
59½	45⅜	3	Corn Products	7500	58⅞	57	57¼	58⅝
4¼	3½		Coty	400	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
28⅞	23	2½	Cream of Wheat	100	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	27⅞
23¼	14½		Crown Cork & S	5000	22½	21	21	22¾
29	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	300	28	28	28	28
1½	1⅛		Crown Zellerback	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
16	9		Crucible Steel	100	11	11	11	11½
24	16		Crucible Steel pf	20	21	20½	21	20½
1⅛	½		Cuba Co	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4½	2½		Cuba Ry pf	40	4	4	4	
3½	1⅛		Cuban Am Sug	3500	3½	3⅛	3¼	3¼
30	10		Cuban Am S pf	50	26½	22½	22½	30
11⅞	6½		Curtis Publishg	1600	10½	10	10⅛	10⅞
48¾	30	7	Curtis Pub pf	1000	37½	36½	37¼	38
2½	1½		Curtiss-Wright	5000	2	2	2	2
3¾	2¼		Curtiss-Wright A	1200	3½	3	3⅛	3
8½	4¼		Cutler Hammer	200	7	7	7	7⅛
			—D—					
4⅞	1		Davison Chem	3000	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
6	1⅜	.60	Davega St	300	2½	2½	2½	
58¼	37⅝		Deere & Co pf	200	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9½
7	3		Del & Hudson	7000	53	50½	52¼	52
17¾	11⅞		Del Lack & W	11000	24⅜	27¾	22¾	23⅞
71½	54	6	Detroit Edison	300	60	60	60	60
13	10		Devoe & Ray A	400	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
19¼	17½	1	Diamond Match	1000	19	18¼	18½	19
15⅜	12	1½	Dome Mines	2000	13⅜	12½	12⅝	12⅝
13⅜	10¼	.75	Douglas A	6300	13	12¼	12½	13
43	32½	2	Du Pont de nem	16200	41½	40	40	41⅜
106	99⅞	6	du Pont deb	300	103¼	103¼	103¼	103
			—E—					
2	1¼		Eastern Roll Mill	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
61⅜	50½	3	Eastman Kodak	6300	60	59¼	59½	60⅛
6	3½		Eaton Axle & Sp	500	4⅜	4½	4½	5⅜
20⅞	11⅝		Elec Auto-Lite	7800	13⅜	12	13	13
1¼			Elec Boat	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1¾	1		Elec & Mus Ind	200	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅝
7⅞	3½		Elec Pow & Lt	5500	6	5½	5½	6⅛
20½	10	2.34	Elec Pow & L pf	300	13⅞	13	13	13⅞
18¾	7	2	El Pw&L 6% pf	800	12½	12	12	12½
25⅞	21	2	Elec Stg Battery	900	23½	23	23	23
31½	26	3	Endicott Johnson	300	31½	31½	31½	31½
9½	4		Engineers Pub S	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	6½
8½	4		Erie RR	100	6	6	6	6
7¾	5		Erie RR 1pf	200	6½	6½	6½	6¾
5¼	3		Erie RR 2pf	200	4½	4½	4½	
1½	⅞		Evns Products	100	1	1	1	
10	10	¼	Exchange Buffet	30	10	10	10	
			—F—					
15½	10		Fairbanks M pf	70	15½	11	11	
4	3		Fashion Park pf	100	3	3	3	
2	¾		Fed Motor Tr	100	2	2	2	¾
3½	1⅜		Fed Water Serv	1000	2⅜	2½	2½	2¾
18⅜	12½	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	400	16	15¼	15¼	16½
14⅜	9½	1	Firestone T & R	1100	13⅜	13	13	13½
63⅜	42	6	Firtn T&R pf A	100	50½	5	0½	50⅝
56	443	2½	First Nat Stores	1300	49	48¾	49	49
4	2½		Folianabee B	100	4	4	4	
10½	4½		Foster-Wheeler	1200	8½	7⅝	7⅝	9
21	13⅝	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	2200	19½	19½	19½	19¾
2½	1¼		Fox Film A	1400	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅝
26⅞	16⅛	2	Freeport Texas	1200	23	21½	21½	22¾
23⅞	12	7	Franklin Sim pf	30	15	15	15	17
7⅛	4		Fuller 3pf	10	5½	5½	5½	5
			—G—					
4¾	2⅜		Gen Am Inv	1300	4½	4¼	4½	4¾
20⅜	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	9500	19¼	18½	18½	19½
20⅛	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	400	19¾	18½	18½	18½
⅞	⅜		Gen Realty	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
3	1⅛		Gen Refractories	300	2⅛	2	2	2
20¼	13⅞	1	Gillette Saf Ras	8600	18¼	15⅝	16⅜	18½
1⅞	¾		Gimbel Bros	1200	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
58½	49¼	7	Glidden ppf	10	50	50	50	50
4¼	3		Gobel (Adolf)	400	4	3⅞	3⅞	4½
16⅞	12	1.20	Gold Dust	5200	16⅜	15½	15⅝	16
8¾	3		Goodrich	7300	9⅜	8¼	8¼	8⅝
18⅜	9¼		Goodyear	9400	16⅜	15⅛	15⅛	16¼
45	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	200	37¾	37	37½	38
13⅜	9¼		Gotham Silk Hos	1500	13⅜	11½	11½	13⅜
2½	1⅜		Graham Paige	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
6¼	3⅞		Granby	1200	6	5½	5½	5¾
34½	22¾	3	Grand Un pf	400	28	27	27	27½
21⅜	15⅝	1	Grant (WT)	300	19½	19	19	19½
9½	8⅝		Greene Cananea	30	9½	9	9½	
11⅜	6¾		Great Nor Ore	1200	6⅝	6¼	6¼	6⅝
13	7		Great West Sug	5300	13	12	12½	12⅝
1¼	⅝	.20	Grigsby-Grunow	300	1⅛	1	1	1¼
⅝	¼		Guantanamo Sug	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
5¼	5¼		Gulf Mobile pf	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	
13½	6⅜		Gulf States Steel	200	13	12	12¼	13½
20½	16¼		Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	10	20½	20½	20½	
			—H—					
2¼	1½		Hahn Dept Sto	200	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
14½	9½		Hahn D S pf	100	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
9⅞	6¼		Harbison Walker	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
18½	15	1½	Hercules Powder	200	18½	18	18½	
95½	87½	7	Hercules Powd pf	20	92	92	92	
7	3⅞		Holland Furnace	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
169	145	9	Homestake Min	1200	164	156	164	158
2½	1		Houdaille Her B	100	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜
7½	4¼		Gen Asphalt	100	6½	6½	6½	7
16	13	2	Gen Baking	1300	16	15	15⅝	18
3¼	2½		Gen Bronze	100

Financial: News and Comment

Gold Returned To Federal Reserve Now $327,000,000

Weekly Statement Shows Improved Standing—Circulation Drops

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—Huge sums of gold and currency returned to their normal depositories during the week ending March 15, as President Roosevelt's initial measures to stabilize banks and credit conditions went into effect.

The weekly condition statement of the 12 Federal Reserve banks made public early today showed that their gold reserves were augmented by $327,000,000 of the yellow metal.

An abated fear on the part of individual bank depositors contributed to make money in circulation shrink to the extent of $269,000,000. "Money in circulation" is that part which is outside the Treasury, the Reserve banks and their agencies, and hence cannot be accounted for by the Government.

Gold Reserves Rise

Total gold reserves of the 12 regional institutions amounted to $3,010,777,000 on March 15, compared with $2,683,539,000 the week before.

All of the Reserve banks except Dallas contributed to the gain, this institution showing a loss of $3,000,000 for the week.

The total gold reserves of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston rose to $195,018,000 from $160,149,000 the week before; New York, to $761,548,000 from $697,611,000; Philadelphia to $150,292,000 from $148,087,000; Cleveland to $257,245,000 from $226,383,000; Richmond to $172,821,000 from $127,867,000; Atlanta to $111,080,000 from $95,170,000; Chicago to $658,143,000 from $601,683,000; St. Louis to $156,046,000 from $129,569,000; Minneapolis to $78,297,000 from $67,721,000; Kansas City to $140,582,000 from $124,698,000, and San Francisco to $251,197,000 from $222,720,000.

Total gold reserves of the Federal Reserve Banks of Dallas slumped to $78,508,000 from $81,881,000 the week before.

Rise In Notes Small

Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation increased only $77,000,000 to $4,292,702,000 on March 15. At Boston the amount in actual circulation amounted to $264,337,000 as compared with $242,827,000 the week before. New York showed a gain from $969,626,000 to $994,750,000; Philadelphia from $300,271,000 to $329,639,000; Cleveland from $423,218,000 to $423,845,000; Richmond from $196,152,000 to $214,448,000; Atlanta from $158,045,000 to $177,085,000; Minneapolis from $112,949,000 to $116,554,000; Kansas City from $148,340,000 to $149,699,000; Dallas from $54,617,000 to $57,645,000, and San Francisco from $321,337,000 to $344,027,000.

The Chicago and St. Louis Reserve Banks had an actual decrease in reserve notes in circulation during the period, the former to $1,067,754,000 from $1,113,258,000 the week before and the latter to $173,870,000 from $174,366,000.

Total deposits of the 12 banks showed a sharp increase during the week, total $2,123,739,000 on March 15 compared with $1,951,222,000 the week before. All banks shared in the increase with the exception of Boston, which lost approximately $3,000,000.

Formulate Plans For More Clearing Houses

NEW YORK, March 17—Action toward organizing a larger number of clearing houses among banks has been reported to the American Bankers' Association from many parts of the country following the distribution of its plan several days ago proposing the transformation of existing county and district bankers' associations into closer-knit organizations to aid in the further working out of the government's plan for restoring normal banking.

The association's clearing house proposal was made through state bankers' associations in every state with the aim of enabling bankers to extend greater group "coöperation with the government along such lines as may prove desirable in dealing with the problems of the period of banking reconstruction that is at hand." It pointed out that for several years its bank management commission has coöperated with state associations in promoting organization of both city and regional clearing house associations, and is prepared to furnish complete plans for initiating, organizing and operating them.

Dividends

Novadel-Agene Corporation declared a dividend of $1.25 on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 24.

Gibson Art Company declared a quarterly dividend of 15 cents, placing the stock on a 60-cent annual basis, compared with $1 previously, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Superheater Company declared a quarterly dividend of 12½ cents, payable April 15 to stock of record April 5.

Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company declared a quarterly dividend of 30 cents on the common, placing the issue on a $1.20 annual basis, compared with $1.60 previously. The dividend is payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

National Fuel Gas Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

Burco, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the convertible preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 23.

Bickford, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 25.

Cudahy Packing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents, payable April 15 to stock of record April 5.

Acme Steel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Babcock & Wilcox declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

General Baking Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 25.

Not to Buy Traction Co.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 17—The City Council rejected the proposal to have the city purchase United Railways by a vote of 10 to nine.

Pacific Coast Shipping Industry Encouraged

A RESUMPTION of banking activity under the new monetary plan carried a high degree of optimism to the Pacific Coast shipping industry, the Bank of America, N. T. & S. A., comments in a report on far western business.

Shipping interests consider that the new monetary plan will result in stimulation of both export and import buying. A heavier selling of canned and dried fruit and a general rise in commodity prices, it is stated, is already being felt, and that the worst of the depression is passed.

Trade interests along the entire Pacific coast are cheered by inquiries indicating that there may soon be heavier buying of American goods, especially in event monetary changes reduce the foreign exchange value of American currency.

Plea for Oil Tsar Will Be Made, Says Petroleum Review

Unless conditions change materially, a strong plea will be made by the oil farmers in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Louisiana to President Roosevelt to appoint a tsar to govern the oil industry, according to the T. S. Hose review of petroleum conditions.

"This situation," states the review, "which will be highly distasteful to some of the oil companies, is brought about solely by the inability or unwillingness, for petty political reasons, of the Texas Railroad Commission to enforce proration in the East Texas field, and the fact that they are being bluffed by the oil racketeer.

"These racketeers are running a little over 100,000 barrels of illegal crude oil a day in the East Texas field, selling it at 25 cents less than the market price.

"The big buyers, who consist of the Standard group, Texas, Gulf and others, should make one last effort by cutting the price of crude at least 25 cents a barrel, then the royalty owners who are through this action losing at the present time $3,750,000 a month, and will, should this price cut come, lose another $1,875,000 should present their case directly to the President of the United States, and unless my information is very much out of line, that is their present intention.

"Royalty owners have approached me to organize a presentation to the Government, but I earnestly recommended that first another cut in the price of crude be tried, although it may not do any good."

Drop in Cotton Price In New York Market

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—Cotton declined about $1 a bale today and thus gave up a fair part of yesterday's sharp gain.

Starting about 50 cents a bale lower on an easy Liverpool market, prices recovered slightly and then receded under rather active selling by southern and local commission interests.

Reports from textile markets were again encouraging as to inquiries and actual buying of finished goods.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans	4%	5%	2½%
Stock Exch. Curb Exch. renewal rate	4%	5%	2½%
Com paper	4 @4½	4¼	3¾@4
Bar silver	28c	27⅛c	29¾c
Time loans—			
60 to 120 days	4	3½	3 @3½
5 to 6 months	4	3½	3 @3½

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days	3½@3⅝	3¾@3⅝	2⅝@2½
4 months	3¾@3⅞	4 @3⅞	2¾@2⅝
6 months	4 @3⅞	4¼@4⅛	3 @2⅞

London Quotations

Call money	⅜%	⅜%	1½%
Short bills	⅜@ ⅝	1⅛@ ¾	2⅛@3½
3 mos bills	⅝@ 1⅛	⅝@ 1⅛	2¼@3
Bar gold	120s 3d	120s ½d	114s 5d
Bar silver	17⅝d	17⅞d	18d

Boston Quotations

Call money	4%	4½%	@1½%
Com paper	5	5	3½@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6½
Minneapolis	3½	London	2
New York	3½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	3½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	4
Athens	9	Sofia	8
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3½
Berne	2	Tokyo	4.38
Bombay	3½	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$3.46¼	$3.46	$4.8665
Cables	3.46⅜	3.46½	4.8665
France—franc	.0394¼	.0395⅝	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1402	.1403	.139
Italy—lira	.0516	.0516	.0526
Germany—mark	.2389	.2394	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1405	.1405	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0297¾	.0297¾	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1543	.1543	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0154	.0154	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0057⅛	.0056¾	.139
Holland—florin	.4044	.4046	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1745	.1745	.1749
Norway—krone	.1776	.1774	.268
Poland—zloty	.1118	.1118	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0323	.0325	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0600	.0600	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0849	.0850	.193
Sweden—krona	.1832	.1832	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1941	.1944	.193
Jugoslavia—dinar	.0135	.0135	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2350	.2350	*
Shanghai—tael	.3015	.2981	*
India—rupee	.2620	.2618	.3650
Japan—yen	.2200	.2175	.4984
Java—florin	.4062	.4062	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4969	.4969	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4015	.4012	.5078
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2578	.2590	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0745	.0745	.1196
Chile—peso	.0606	.0606	.12165
Colombia—peso	.8850	.8850	.9733
Peru—sol	.1625	.1625	.2800
Uruguay—peso	.4725	.4725	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8462½	.8450	1.00

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

Taussig Pleads For Reciprocal Tariff Policy

Recants From Position Held as Chairman of Tariff Commission

Saying that the tariff of the United States has been used as a club, Dr. F. W. Taussig of Harvard asks that the present commercial policy based upon most-favored-nation treatment should be scrapped entirely, and that a new policy based on reciprocity should be built up to take its place, in an article in Foreign Affairs (New York), issued today.

Dr. Taussig was chairman of the Tariff Commission in war time which recommended the adoption of the commercial policy at present governing American relations. His new attitude, he explains, might seem at first sight to be quite out of accord with those recommendations. But his change of heart is explained "by the course of events in the last 10 years."

Policy of the Club

Explaining this "change of heart," the Harvard economist says: "The Tariff Commission report was prepared in 1917-18, submitted to Congress in December, 1919, and printed in 1919. At that period the Tariff Act of 1913 was in effect; and while it was more than probable that its provisions would soon be modified, no one could foresee the marked upturn of all rates which came in the Tariff Act of 1922, and the equally marked upturn which followed in the act of 1930. Had there been some salvage of the moderate rates of 1913, we might have had something to offer under the most-favored-nation policy. As it was, our tariff legislation of 1922 was such as to make impracticable the most-favored-nation policy at the very time when it was nominally established and when the State Department tried to carry it out. The successful working of that policy rests, to repeat, on giving actuality to the term "favors"; whereas our tariff acts have sternly set their face against favors of any kind.

"The principle is that we shall settle our tariff rates as we please, and then apply them equally to all comers. We give all countries the same treatment; each and every one is 'most favored.' We insist, on the other hand, that we too shall be treated with perfect equality—that we too shall be in as good a position as their 'most favored.' It is all quite simple, quite logical, entirely consistent. But as applied by us in practice, it can bring about no good result. On the contrary, it proves not to improve or extend commercial relations, but to be a breeder of friction, animosity, commercial warfare.

Former Position Untenable

"The explanation of this sad failure is to be found in the way in which we have worked the plan. Formally, we have worked it quite in accord with the rules. Substantially, we have done nothing of the kind. What is expected to lie underneath the most-favored-nation arrangements is that there shall be some favor. We have considered it, however, merely as a means of securing equal terms to us and from us; and this equality of treatment, so far as our side is concerned, in fact is an equality not of favorable treatment, but of equally bad treatment all around. We raise duties pitilessly and rigidly. The State Department, when negotiating treaties, can hold out no prospect of any reduction or mitigation on our side. But if any other country makes an arrangement with a third involving mutual concession between them, we say we must have those same concessions. If they are not forthcoming, we hold up the club. The President has the power to impose additional rates on the offending country's goods, even exclude them entirely.

"This is a quite untenable position. The result which it was expected to attain has proved impossible of realization. A country which we approach for good treatment—for the best treatment which it gives to any other—finds that nothing is to be gained by an agreement with us; and moreover its self-respect and pride are hurt by our holding out a threat. Our tariff legislation makes our duties virtually prohibitory on most imports; and when there prove to be after all some scraps of imports which happen to get over the barrier, we proceed to put on still higher duties to make sure of keeping out all goods possibly competitive."

Reciprocal Treaties

Referring to the consequences of the tariff policy, Dr. Taussig mentions the case of Canada, "our nearest neighbor, our best customer, the country that should be our warmest friend and indeed remains, I fully believe, at heart strongly attached to us, notwithstanding the harsh and even boorish manner in which we have so long dealt with her. We have not only failed to attract Canada, but have alienated her; let us hope, not irrevocably."

The way out of the difficulties which have been created by the tariff policy is the adoption of a policy based on reciprocal treaties, according to Dr. Taussig.

"This country has taken the wrong path, and has set a demoralizing example, by pushing its duties higher and higher, with the pretext and the boast that here is the one cure for adversity, the one way to prosperity. Now that it is obvious even to the man on the street that all this has been an abject failure, let us turn to the better way; loosen our restrictions on foreign trade, encourage other countries to loosen theirs, turn from economic threat and economic war to friendly offer and friendly intercourse. That way let us make a start, bit by bit, with care and caution, but with unequivocal act and intent, and in the right direction once for all."

Magma Copper Omission

NEW YORK, March 17—Magma Copper Company omitted the quarterly dividend of 15½ cents due at this time.

War Debts Hard to Meet When Peace Returns, History Shows

No Debtor Nation Has Ever Felt That They Were Like Commercial Obligations—Present Debts in Last Stages of Controversy

By H. B. ELLISTON

At this time when the war debts are wrestling in their last phases of controversy, it is interesting to look back over the manner in which debts incurred among allies and associates in past wars were settled.

War of Independence

Both France and Great Britain are old hands in financing allies. The case that is familiar even to American school children is France's financial assistance to the American revolutionary cause. France, as the colonies' ally against Britain, rendered military and naval support, especially effective at Yorktown. Also, responding to what a historian calls Benjamin Franklin's "importunities," she granted subsidies and loans. Between 1777 and 1783 these latter amounted to $6,000,000, a considerable sum in those days.

In making funding arrangements with Franklin, the Government of Louis XVI remitted war-time interest charges, a course that the United States herself pursued after the World War in funding the debt owed by Belgium. The first payment fell due in 1787. It was ignored. In 1790, Alexander Hamilton put through his great funding bill, whereby payments to France were raised out of domestic loans and other means, such as the sale of public lands. A regular sinking fund was established two years later, and by 1810, chiefly as a result of the revenue that flowed into American coffers from trade during the Napoleonic wars, the entire debt seems to have been wiped out.

Napoleonic Wars

The Napoleonic wars will suffice as an illustration of British practice. Payments to Britain's allies were five-sixths subsidies. When loans were made, the consequences were always unfortunate. The classic case was the Austrian borrowings of 1795-97.

Austria took the money, signed the notes, but failed even to acknowledge the debt for 21 years! Members of Parliament felt irked by this delinquency. In the early days of the loan, while the war against Napoleon was still raging, they continually asked for "information." Always the Government defended Austrian neglect. All that mattered to it was that Austria had fought well against a common enemy. "I cannot admit," said Lord Castlereagh, on one occasion, "that Austria ought to be considered as lying under any reproach in not having indicated any disposition to discharge this debt." Indeed! A member rose at once and, seemingly with sarcasm, asked why Austria could not even pay a moiety of past interest. Castlereagh remained unmoved. So far from expecting such a thing from Austria, said he, the British Government ought to help her "more on her legs than she is at present." Whereat members again grew indignant.

Such questioning by members persuaded the British Government to return to the system of subsidy payments. Instead of lending more money to Austria, it gave money to her. There could then be no complaint about procrastination in paying back. But the gifts did not accustom the parliamentarians to regard the existing debt as a closed chapter. They proceeded to nag the Government whenever finance was the subject of discussion. Still Austria stayed as unperturbed as the British ministers.

The debt accumulated until in 1821, when Napoleon was being forgotten, it amounted to £17,400,000. Austria meantime had protested her inability to pay. Soon after making this statement, however, she indulged in a war with Naples. More questions in the House of Commons! From the government benches this time came no more defense of Austria, only silence, and probably a wish that the money had been given away. At last, in 1823, Austria funded the debt at £2,500,000. So astonished was the British Government, even with this small contribution, that with the first installment it treated the nation to some very fine paintings—the nucleus of the present National Gallery.

Austrian Loans From Britain

Around this time, Lord Liverpool said about the Austrian loans: "Many persons thought that it would have been better to have granted the money as a subsidy than as a loan, but certainly at the time the transaction was carried into effect, there was no individual who voted for the loan who would not have voted for giving the money as a subsidy." Couldn't the remark be applied to many of the American legislators during the 1917 debates on the proposal to render financial assistance to the allies? Certainly there were many perfervid speeches. And a rereading of them inclines one to the belief that the orators would just as lief have given the money as lent it. Listen to these: Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee—"They will be fighting with our money their battles and will be fighting with our money our battles too"; chairman of the House Appropriation Committee—"I care not so much if we do [get our money back], if American blood and American lives be preserved by the granting of the money." The French feared that financial assistance was going to take the form of gifts, and specifically asked that only loans be made.

So, contrary to precedent, finance among the allies and associates was strictly businesslike. Particularly was this the case with the American loans. Some of the British and French loans to Italy, which had to be thoroughly "ally-ized," may have smacked of near-subsidies; but promissory notes were duly signed, sealed and delivered. The only arrangement that was not commercial in aspect among the entire set of obligations, amounting to nearly $20,000,000,000, in which the United States, Great Britain and France participated as creditors, was the Anglo-French loan to Greece. This was more like an eighteenth century subsidy. The manner of payment for the munitions supplied to the Greek forces in 1918 was to be decided after the war in accordance with the state of Greek finances.

Not Commercial Debts

However, though these war loans were generally businesslike, they have proved as difficult of collection, for both political and economic reasons, as the war loans of old. No debtor can feel that borrowings spent in a common cause are commercial debts. Moreover, loans which are used up must inevitably be hard to pay, because they give rise to no new wealth out of which they can be liquidated. They become impossible to pay when the creditor, through its tariff and gold policy, will not accept the extra effort thus required to pay them.

A Window in Wall Street

Going Economic

SINCE March 4 the United States has "gone economic" in the sense of talking or reading about economic subjects. It formerly left them to the economists. Now for some time past the publishers have noticed a decided economic trend in reading habits. This month this has increased considerably Lists of necessary books are being asked for. Here are a few books, mainly primers, which will guide seekers after enlightenment on the subjects of the hour:

Money: "A Primer on Money," by Rose and Woodward (McGraw-Hill.)

Banking: "The Banking Situation in the United States." Published by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Gold: "The International Gold Problem." Published by the Oxford University Press.

Agriculture: "World Agriculture." Published by the Oxford University Press.

War Debts: "Will They Pay?" A Primer by Dorsey Richardson, published by Lippincott.

* * *

A Story Is Told

The report that France may after all pay the Dec. 15 back payment on its war debt to the United States recalls an incident which occurred late in the career of the Hoover Administration. Secretary Stimson was clearing the record preparatory to handing over his office to his successor. Among the "unfinished business" was the suspended French payment. It seemed necessary to the Secretary that the matter should be regularized on the record. So he sat down one afternoon and drafted a note to the French Government asking for a declaration of intention. Ambassador Paul Claudel heard about the prospective communication. He was highly perturbed. A note to France on the war debt would again cause trouble. He waited gloomily for a call to the State Department. Instead, there came to him a call from President-Elect Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt, desirous of maintaining an impartial front, wished publicly to receive the Ambassador on the heels of Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador. Nothing was said about the war debt. It was simply a courtesy visit. But it stopped the dispatch of the Stimson communication, as the outgoing Secretary did not know what had transpired between the Ambassador and the President-Elect, and could not very well ask. The visit spelled to him, however, that the new Administration had already taken over the war debt problem without bothering about the record. Many an embarrassment has been caused by the interregnum between the election of a new President and his assumption of office. Here was one that was avoided.

* * *

A Good Neighbor

When President Roosevelt said his foreign policy would be based on neighborliness, he used a generic term. In the concrete language of commercial diplomacy, the word would yield reciprocity, or a system of treaties with other nations based on the exchange of tariff reductions on particular goods. Premier R. B. Bennett of Canada has already thrown out a line for such an agreement. There is at least one man in the Administration who may be relied upon to work with might and main to see that the United States takes hold of it. He is a Bostonian, and his name is Mr. William Phillips, new Undersecretary of State. Since he resigned from the legation at Ottawa, where he was Minister, Mr. Phillips has given a good deal of his attention to the betterment of American-Canadian relations. One might almost hazard that the thought uppermost in him when he accepted his new post was, "Now I shall have a chance to make Canada and the United States real neighbors." The chance becomes much brighter under the banner which Mr. Roosevelt has hoisted.

H. B. E.

Statement Says Finance Trusts 20 P. C. Liquid

Based on 36 Representative Concerns in the United States

Management investment trusts having total assets on December 31, 1932, of $557,317,189 reported cash and equivalents on hand at the year-end of $116,256,067, indicating maintenance of investible liquid funds in excess of 20 per cent of assets, according to information compiled by Allied-Distributors, Inc., subsidiary of Distributors Group, Incorporated. "Equivalents" include U. S. Government obligations, time deposits and call loans.

This compilation is based on the reports of 36 representative trusts, including the largest units in the management field, and it is believed that from the standpoint of total resources the group considered represents a substantial portion of all management trusts. It is pointed out that this potential amount of investible resources in the hands of a group of 36 trusts at the year-end provided a tremendous backlog for security markets.

The 15 largest companies in the group of 36 with their December 31, 1932, total net assets at market value and the amount of cash and equivalents held by each are listed below:

	Total net assets at mkt 12-31-32	Cash and Equiv.	P.C. Liq.
Adams Express	$16,549,160	$369,468	2.2
Amer Int Corp	17,768,772	2,986,028	16.8
Amer Superpower	57,940,546	22,589,645	38.9
Atlas Corp (Con)	52,401,698	19,741,539	37.6
Blue Ridge	40,196,255	1,372,935	3.4
Gen Amer Inv	15,023,030	2,712,584	18.0
Ine Inv Trust	14,714,958	768,476	5.2
Lehman Corp	39,860,602	8,867,068	22.2
Mass Inv	13,540,046	753,356	5.5
Nia Share Corp	40,801,950	4,024,240	9.8
Selected Indust	27,349,424	2,442,194	8.9
Tri-Cont Corp	30,712,850	4,678,736	15.2
Unit Found (Con)	44,089,284	1,525,366	3.4
US & Forn Secur	23,327,877	5,958,082	25.5
US & Int Sec Corp	17,208,000	5,283,791	30.7

Railroads Abolish Old Pooling Plan

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—The railroads have decided to abolish the pooling plan under which freight surcharges have been collected and distributed for the benefit of weaker carriers, it was learned yesterday following a meeting of the Eastern Railway President's Conference.

In a decision handed down March 13, the Interstate Commerce Commission ruled that the railroads be allowed to continue collecting the present emergency freight rates by extending the date of their application to Sept. 30, 1933. They were to have expired March 31.

At the same time the commission recommended that the carriers continue to lend the surcharge proceeds to meet railroad interest charges. But the railroads have found it impossible to accept this suggestion, and it is believed that the Railroad Credit Corporation, the distribution machine through which the surcharges have been allocated, will be abolished as soon as feasible, it was learned.

Alfred P. Thom, general counsel of the Association of Railway Executives, has already advised the commission of the railways' attitude, it was reported in transportation circles here.

The original decision of the commission authorized surcharges to take effect Jan. 2, 1932, but ordered the railroads to pool such charges for the aid of the weaker carriers. Approximately $60,000,000 was collected under the pooling plan of last year.

Appoint Conservators For 22 Southern Banks

RICHMOND, Va., March 17 (AP)—Officials of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond announced today they had been advised by the Comptroller of the Currency of appointment of conservators for 22 Federal Reserve member banks in the Fifth Reserve District.

Two of the banks are in Virginia, three in West Virginia, three in North Carolina and 14 in Maryland.

Postal Savings Increase

WASHINGTON, March 17—Increase of $63,023,370 in postal savings deposits in February to $1,005,572,570 was considerably below private expectations of officials. In spite of the country-wide run on banks which preceded the holiday, the February increase was only the second largest in history. In October, 1931, the increase was $66,219,000.

German Steel Production

BERLIN, March 17—Production of pig iron in Germany during February amounted to 340,000 tons, compared with 330,000 in February, 1932. Output of raw steel amounted to 463,000 tons, compared with 449,000 tons a year ago. There were 48 furnaces in blast during February.

Manville-Jenckes Cotton

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 17—Progress on plans for reorganizing Manville-Jenckes Cotton Manufacturing Company, operating textile plants in Rhode Island and the South, is reported by receivers.

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Announce Increase In General Motors Output

AN INCREASE in production schedules of the General Motors Corporation starting Monday was announced yesterday by Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president. The corporation is encouraged apparently by the response from the buying public and feels that the spring demand for cars will be at least normal. During January the company sold more cars to its dealers than in the like month of last year. At the same time dealers are reporting satisfactory sales to their consumers.

During February, however, sales in various states fell below the like month last year as a result of bank holidays. Subsidiary operations were also lessened for the same reason.

For the first quarter of 1933 the company reports an increase in the number of stockholders. There were 372,284 owners of common and preferred compared with 365,985 for the fourth quarter of 1932 and 345,194 for the first quarter of 1932.

Export Balance Reported For February Trade

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—The United States had a favorable trade balance of $17,000,000 in February, exporting $100,000,000 worth of merchandise and importing $83,000,000 worth.

The balance compared with $24,584,000 in January, when $120,593,000 worth of merchandise was sent abroad and $96,009,000 imported.

For the two months of the present year, the favorable trade balance has amounted to $41,584,000 with exports of $220,593,000 and imports of $179,009,000. In the corresponding period of 1932, the favorable trade balance amounted to only $37,474,000.

The United States gained $8,860,000 in gold during February with exports of $21,521,000 and imports of $30,381,000. For the two months of the present year the gold increase has amounted to $137,326,000 with exports of $21,535,000 and imports of $158,861,000. In the similar period of 1932 the United States lost a total of $163,518,000.

The United States also gained $663,000 of silver, exporting $194,000 and importing $857,000 of the metal.

The exports by the United States in February were the smallest since 1904, when they amounted to $92,254,000.

The drop in exports in February was attributed by the Commerce Department chiefly to a decrease in the amount of cotton sold abroad. In this commodity alone $9,000,000 less was shipped to foreign countries in February than in January accounting for nearly half of the decline under the January figures.

Canadian Exports To United States Off

OTTAWA, March 17 (AP)—Canada's exports to the United States were 40 per cent lower in February, 1933, than in February, 1932, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' figures. The figure last month was $8,622,729, compared with $14,453,831 a year ago.

The export of Canadian farm products to the United States in February totaled in value $183,100, compared with $405,421 a year ago, $1,725,365 in February, 1930, and $11,354,631 in February, 1921.

Acceptance Rates Lower

NEW YORK, March 17—New bankers' acceptance rates are: 3⅛@3⅜ per cent for 30, 60 and 90 days, 3¾@3⅞ per cent for 120 days, and 4@3⅞ per cent for 150 and 180 days. The cut by dealers was prompted by a revival of investment funds which considerably exceeded supply and a drying up of offerings.

Boston banks reduced acceptance rates ¼ per cent to 3⅛@3⅜ per cent for 30, 60 and 90 days, 3¾@3⅞ for 120 days and 4@3⅞ per cent for 150 and 180 days.

Cement Output Lower

WASHINGTON, March 17—The Portland cement industry in February produced 2,772,000 barrels, compared with 2,958,000 barrels in January and 3,971,000 in February, 1932.

Commodity Index Rises

WASHINGTON, March 17—Bureau of Labor statistics wholesale commodity price index on March 11 stood at 60.2, compared with 59.6 a week ago.

Wholesale Commodity Prices Up

WASHINGTON, March 17—An increase of approximately 1 per cent in wholesale prices of commodities for the week ended March 11 is reported by the Bureau of Labor statistics.

Bank Rates In Australia Cut To 1906 Level

Interest Drop of ¼ Per Cent Applies to All Renewals or New Deposits

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic.—With a further reduction of ¼ per cent decided upon by the Commonwealth Bank Board, interest rates on fixed deposits have been brought to the lowest level since 1906.

The new reduction was applied in pursuance of the board's recent policy, and the lead was immediately followed by the trading banks. The cut does not affect existing fixed deposits, but applies to all renewals or new deposits.

Less than two years ago the rate on fixed deposits for two years was 5¼ per cent. Reductions have since been made as conditions warranted, the last being at the end of last October. Despite the reductions, however, funds have continued to accumulate with the banks in the form of fixed deposits, and even at the lower rates now ruling most bank managements are not anxious to increase their deposit accounts, pending increased openings for advance business in trade and industry.

The quarterly averages for Australia, made up to December last, showed that fixed deposits amounted to £187,300,162, an increase of £1,668,701 over the total for the September quarter, and an increase of £6,093,408 in comparison with the December quarter of 1931. At the end of December, deposits (fixed and current account) exceeded advances by £41,081,371.

These figures reflect the flow of capital from trade and industry since the business recession began in Australia.

The latest bank reductions should clear the way for a further cut in interest rates on overdrafts as the banks gain the advantage of the lower payments on their deposit holdings.

The effect of the new reductions was immediately reflected on the stock exchange in Melbourne, where Commonwealth securities registered strong rises.

February Business Activity Off

The Annalist's index of business activity for February shows a drop of slightly more than 1 point, standing at 55.9 (preliminary) compared with a corrected figure of 57.1 for January and 62.6 for February, 1932. Decreases in freight car loadings and automobile production were chief factors in the decline.

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Germany Watches American Military Training Methods

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Discussions of a militia and the possibility of military conscription for Germany have evoked wide interest in the systems of other nations. Among them, considerable attention is being given to the United States.

Military publications have recently contained descriptions of the National Guard, the Citizens' Military Training Corps and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. The extent of boys' military training schools has been studied. But the conclusions sometimes transcend the actual American concept, as in the case of an article which treated the 'Boy Scouts" as of an essentially military character.

Recently the Nachtausgabe, a popular newspaper in the chain controlled by Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, Nationalist Party leader and "Economic Crisis" Minister in the Hitler Cabinet, tacitly indicated that military training in Germany would only be following the example of the United States.

Summarizing the appropriations for various branches of citizens' military training, as well as the extent of trained personnel, the article declares that, "although the United States has played a leading rôle in the disarmament conferences of the last decade, within the land itself there is only one slogan: 'Preparedness.' . . . Although lacking conscription, the American War Department is in a position to raise a reserve of 500,000 men overnight in case of war."

Music

Harvard Glee Club

The Harvard Glee Club, Dr. Archibald T. Davison, conductor, gave its only Boston concert of the season in Symphony Hall last night, assisted by brass and percussion players from the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and by Mr. Yves Chardon, cellist.

The chorus was at its best in the first half of the program, which included music of the types with which its name is more particularly associated, such as two choruses from Gluck's "Orpheus"; a French carol, "Les Anges"; a French-Canadian folk song, "Mon Père a fait batir maison"; an Ave Maria of Vittoria, Tschesnokoff's "Salvation Belongeth to our God," and the Russian folk song, "Fireflies." Here the club's traditional subleties of color and nuance and its balance of parts were all in evidence. In a series of choruses from Sullivan's "Princess Ida" and in the Russian folk song, "At Father's Door," too, there were evident the rhythmic vitality, the clarity in rapid patter and the ability to build up to a forte climax that have long distinguished the group.

The second half was less successful, partly because much of the music was inferior and partly because the solo voices which played a large part in Stanford's "Cavalier Song" and in Holst's "Hymn to Manas" were not up to former standards—a difficulty probably inescapable where the personnel of a chorus changes annually. Holst's setting of the "Dirge for two Veterans," with accompaniment of brass and percussion instruments, is less impressive than Walt Whitman's verses; there is too much reliance on what we may term the onomatopoetic fallacy. The same fault mars Arensky's "The Steaming Rill," with its obvious leaning on passage-work in the cello.

It was saddening to observe that the large following that formerly acclaimed the work of this excellent club has dwindled so far that it cannot nearly fill Symphony Hall for a single concert. The ensemble standards of the club are as high as ever, and it deserves better support.

L. A. S.

Chardon String Quartet

The program of Anglo-American music which the Chardon String Quartet assembled last evening for another in their series of Brattle Hall concerts listed works by Villa-Lobos, Bliss and Piston. Not one of the pieces belonged to the extremist school. Not one was mere novelty. Yet the evening was exciting.

First, Messrs. Lauga Knudson Cauhapé and Chardon played Villa-Lobos's Second Quartet. In this music the listener hears such a combination as the conservatives would hold nearly impossible, an out and out modernism of spirit infused with a luscious melodiousness which the youngest—and therefore the most determined—modernists would hold to be almost sentimental. But whether you call it honest lyricism or pretending sentamentality, the fact remains that the music sang its way through four movements which throbbed with insistent rhythms, sharply etched contrapuntal lines, and a constant, surging, impelling motion. And through it all, the melody conquered.

Similarly Mr. Arthur Bliss's quintet for oboe and strings summoned tunefulness to its support, the tunefulness of much recent English music, a reflection of folk sources, an honest reflection, but not a mirror. Only in the third movement was there a deliberate quotation of an actual folk song, this being the rollicking Connelly's Jig which enlivened the rapid course of the Vivace. Mr. Fernand Gillet supplied the oboe part. Not even the amazing dexterities of a technique such as Mr. Gillet's—and Bliss's music called it into prominent display—could make one forget the essentially rural manner of the instrument.

Mr. Walter Piston's new music—his first quartet—stood last on the program. This quartet, written in three movements, has an amazing vitality. Every moment is full of the activity deriving from a rich inventiveness. The middle movement displays a suave melodiousness which contrasts effectively with the brisk rhythmic patterns of the other movements. One is tempted to say that this quartet is Mr. Piston's best work to date.

C. S. B.

Boston Art Notes

American Water Colorists

The walls of the gallery of the Boston Art Club are covered with water colors. The general effect, through a cursory glance, is cheery. From the pictures one deduces that most of the painters love the sunshine, the outdoors, and that they turn to picture-making as a relief from arduous labors. The quality varies from the puttering around in paint by enthusiastic amateurs to the quite serious and carefully calculated undertakings of professional artists for whom painting is work, not play.

When there is as large an assemblage as this, the onlooker is led to generalizing rather than to the discussion of individual exhibits. In an optimistic frame of mind, we may rejoice that so many people have found painting an agreeable outlet and diversion; in a more serious mood, however, we wonder whether it is best to exhibit so liberally without the restraints of selection, without some fairly high standard for performance. We conclude with the thought that all people who paint feel obliged to exhibit, and we feel somehow they should have a right to. In other arts the test is more rigid. Take music for example; not a fraction of the persons who have learned to finger a Bach fugue smoothly have the ambition to perform in public. Every young writer yearns for publication, but few achieve it. We do not mean to be petulant but it does seem that painters have far more chance to display their wares, and they make far more demands (not always justly) in that direction.

Works by such painters as Mr. Carl Gordon Cutler stand out eminently in this display, for Mr. Cutler through years of work has found methods peculiar to the medium of aquarelle. His neighbors may learn from him to use the brush very sparingly, to wash the color on lightly with the hope of attaining luminosity, to aim for a free, airy, atmospheric effect. There are such as Mr. William Kaula who have worked out a quite distinctive scheme and repeated it in every one of their works. There are some like Mr. Harry Sutton Jr. who have studied the older generation of Boston water colorists to advantage. There are many who use the aqueous wash as though it were no different from oil, conscientiously drafting lines, coloring flat surfaces, and losing the dynamic qualities which distinguish it, and which are fairly easily acquired with intelligent practice.

Outstanding, is an exhibit of sculpture, especially two works by Mr. Richard Recchia who happily has come back to the fold with promise of his early ingenuity. A very rotund Persian cat made by him is the most exciting exhibit in the show—and it is not a water color.

D. A.

Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Grin and Bearit."
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring"; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, "Our Daily Food"; Mr. Hendrik Willem Van Loon, speaker.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry E. Williams.
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Happy Landings"—Mitzi Green.
7:30 NBC, Five-Star Theater; "Charlie Chan" in "Behind That Curtain."
8:00 NBC, Spitalny Orchestra; chorus.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Howard Thurston, magician.
9:00 NBC, "First Nighter"; drama.
9:30 NBC, Phil Baker; female trio; male quartet; orchestra.
10:00 Local dance music; news.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, "Shamrock and Shillalah."
12:00 NBC, Ellington Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Serenaders.
5:15 Y. M. C. A. talk.
5:30 NBC, "Flying Family."
5:45 Craigavad, Irish tenor.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 Talk, "Arabia," Lieut. Leslie Potter.
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 Newman Orchestra; soloist.
7:45 NBC, The Goldbergs.
8:00 NBC, Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Musical Grocery Store; Tom Howard; Jeannie Lang; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 Buddy Clark; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Jack Benny; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Neighbors"; Zona Gale sketch.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Local dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Bobby Benson."
5:15 Fashion Parade Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Yankee Mixed Quartet.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 Good News Quarter Hour.
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2433.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Vocal duo; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, Dramatized news.
9:00 CBS, Jane Froman; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Mary Eastman; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "The Inside Story—Ely Culbertson," with Edwin C. Hill.
10:00 Ranny Weeks; orchestra.
10:15 Charitable Irish Society dinner, from Copley-Plaza; address, the Hon. George H. Dern, Secretary of War.
10:30 Local dance music.
10:45 CBS, "Street of Dreams."
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15 "Hill Billy George."
11:30-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Local dance music.
5:15 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS popular programs.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Local dinner music.
7:30 Chemical Society talk.
7:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 Master of Mystery sketch.
8:30 Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Charitable Irish Society dinner; addresses, Gov. Ely, Mayor Curley.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
10:15 Tonari Singers.
10:30 CBS, The Street Singer.
10:45 CBS, Pray and Braggiotti, pianists.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Nino Martini, tenor.
11:30 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (930kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—Local news.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:45 p. m.—Talk, "Timely Topics."
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels.
8:15 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News" —Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
12:18 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Organ recital; soloists.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ; stocks.
1:15 p. m.—NBC dance music.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, League for Industrial Democracy program.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs; news.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS, Philharmonic-Symphony Concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor; violin soloist.
12:10 p. m.—St. Paul's Cathedral.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, National Indoor Tennis finals.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:45 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:00 p. m.—Local musical programs.
4:30 p. m.—CBS dance music.

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NEW YORK—Eleventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WINS, 1180kc-254m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

PITTSBURGH, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., KDKA 980kc-306m, and W8XK, 62.50m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-545m.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Second Church of Christ Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m, and W9XAA, 6030kc-49.34m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

TULSA, Okla.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KVOO, 1140kc-263m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

PORTLAND, Ore. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KALE, 1300kc-231m.

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Mrs. Rose E Sharland, Bristol, Eng.
Miss S. Mullens, Hatch End, Eng.

In Lighter Vein

Clothes Washers

"I want to return these washers They're not at all satisfactory," complained the new bride.

"But they're the best steel washers. What is the matter with them?"

"Why, the hole is too small to get the clothes through!"

No Wonder!

Lady in Art Shop: "I must say I cannot see anything beautiful in these futuristic paintings."

Polite Clerk: "Pardon me, madam; that is an antique mirror you are looking at."

Genuine Sacrifice

"Mamma," said little Elsie, "I do wish I had some money to give for dinners for poor children."

Her mother, wishing to teach her the lesson of self-sacrifice, said:

"Very well, dear, if you would like to go without sugar for a week, I'll give you the money instead and then you will have some."

The little one considered seriously for a moment, and then said:

"Must it be sugar, mamma?"

"Why, no, darling; not necessarily. What would you like to do without?"

"Soap, mamma," was Elsie's answer.—*Labor.*

Fashion

Wife: "Hurry up, can't you? I simply must go out and show off my new fur coat."

Hubby: "Wait a minute. I simply must cut the fringe off my coat cuff."—*Vart Hem* (Stockholm).

The Difference

"Pa, what's the difference between a statesman and a politician?"

"A statesman, my son, wants to do something for his country; a politician wants his country to do something for him."—*Boston Transcript.*

Political Note

Political Speaker: "What we need is a working majority and then—"

Voice: "Better reverse it, mister. What we need is a majority working."—*Huntington Record.*

Lacked the Change

Booking Clerk (at small village station): "You'll have to change twice before you get to York."

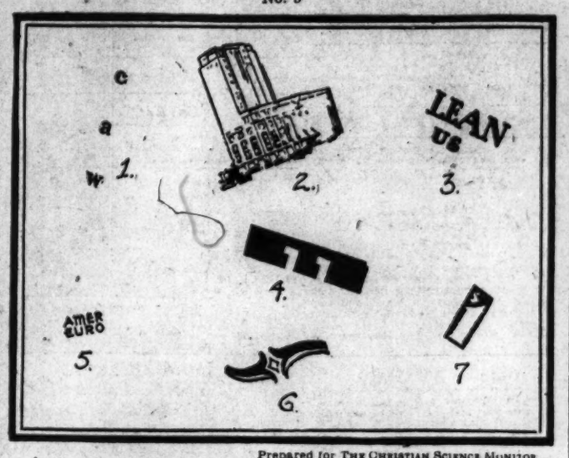
Villager (unused to traveling): "Goodness me! And I've only brought the clothes I be standing up in!"—*Pearson's.*

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

WE DO not know how cheap the seeds of happiness are, or we should scatter them oftener.—LOWELL.

Ad-O-Grams

No. 5



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 5." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

Hymnal Notes

No. 422

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE music of Alsace, No. 422, is from the slow movement of Beethoven's Second Symphony, a work that is the fullest expression possible to the older or "classic" style seen in Handel and Mozart. After that, Beethoven opened a new world of music never before explored. His great Third Symphony shows music not as merely a formal beauty or art, or "frozen architecture," but as poetry alive with human experience. The beautiful building now is a home of humanity.

The nine symphonies of Beethoven are a compendium of music, indicating all that it is capable of. In 1817 (before the Ninth Symphony) he ranked the Third (1804) above all the others. He wrote the name Bonaparte into its title, but afterward erased it, perhaps because of his hero's imperial ambitions. He sought to portray in music a whole man. Romain Rolland calls this symphony the "Lazarus arise" that followed the desolation of the "Testament," a farewell letter which Beethoven wrote to his brothers, when to him deafness first seemed inevitable (1802). Rolland says that the hero of this symphony, called the *Eroica* (heroic), was always and only Beethoven himself.

George Sand once wrote of the wings of courage that lifted her hero, a friendless little boy, above fear. Beethoven, stricken with deafness at about 30, but rising to his most glorious music after that, truly put forth wings of courage. Of his deafness, he said: ". . . it shall not drag me down."

The notebooks of Beethoven show his tremendous working power. From the simple outlines of his first jottings, he worked out, by patient revision, the rich color and intricate forms that mark his mature work. Daniel Gregory Mason counts in Beethoven four leading traits: Virile energy, tenderness or sentiment, irrepressible gayety, and that "mood of mystery," wherein the master reached out for "the illimitable, the transcendent." Humor is a mark of Beethoven's greatness, for it is a sign of courage. We owe to him the Scherzo (literally a "joke") which came with its "inspired rush," out of the more sedate minuet of Haydn's third movement.

Speaking of Mozart as "a musician beyond what the world knew," Mrs. Eddy wrote in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 213): "This was even more strikingly true of Beethoven, who was so long hopelessly deaf." Her definition: "Music is the rhythm of head and heart" (*ibid.*), is illustrated by Beethoven's music, in which, as Mason said, eloquence of expression [heart] and beauty of form [head] were always held in exact and controlled balance.

The words of this hymn, "Grace for today" were arranged from a poem published in the Christian Science Sentinel.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Iowa—
has an anti-tipping law.

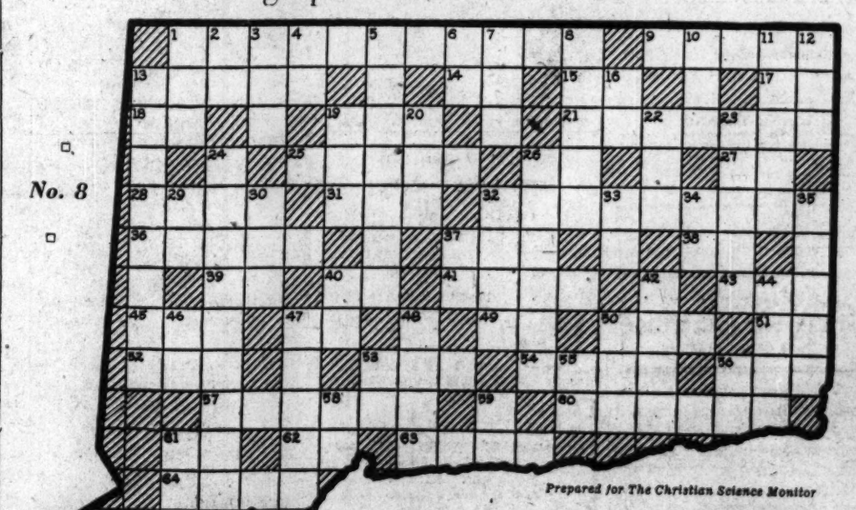
A royal license—
is necessary for anyone keeping swans in Britain.

The Bank of England—
was incorporated July 27, 1694.

Havana—
is west of Key West, Florida.

Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle

No. 8



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Solution Will Appear Tomorrow

Across

1—Name of State.
9—Production of articles of this metal is State's leading industry.
13—Produced by bees.
14—North America.
15—Not down.
17—United Airways (ab.).
18—Preposition.
19—Payable.
21—Famous hat city of this State.
25—"He read so as to give the (?)."
26—Missouri.
27—Point of compass.
28—Cans.
31—Consumed.
32—Group of beautiful hills in the northwestern part of the State, rising 3500 feet.
36—Diets.
37—Calvin.
38—Printer's measure.
39—We.
40—Possessive pronoun.
41—Largest college in the State.
43—Received.
45—Name of Capek's play featuring robots.
47—Doctor.
49—Behold.
50—Tap gently.
51—Presiding Elder (ab.).
53—Diameter (ab.).
55—Prohibit.
56—Think.
58—Disfigure.
59—State's nickname.
60—State's flower.
61—Established Church (ab.).
62—Company.
63—Goes astray.
64—Diminutive of Elizabeth.
65—Toss slowly.
66—Jumble of type.

Down

1—Small bed.
2—Upon.
3—Latest.
4—Neighboring state (ab.).
5—"My (?) 'tis of thee."
6—Preposition
7—Feline.
8—Royal family of kings.
10—Steal.
11—Comparative of "sure."
12—Express in words.
13—Capital of State.
16—Father.
19—Deacon (ab.).
20—Point of the compass.
22—National Academy of Science (ab.).
23—Employing.
24—The State's capital is the center of America's (?) business.
26—Soft and tender.
29—Indian army.
30—Streets (ab.).
32—Pagan god mentioned in Bible.
33—Abbreviation for two books of the Bible.
34—Pronoun.
35—Invitation to come in.
37—Cyrus (ab.).
40—Mister.
42—Sage, fabled to have sprung from a self-made god, Brahma.
44—A valuable stone.
46—"Ut infra" (ab.).
47—First settlers of this State.
48—Furry.
50—Grows in a pod.
53—Exist.
55—Elevated (ab.).
57—First person.
58—If you get "36 across," you get this.
59—Conjunction.
61—Wane.
65—Abbreviation of an island near this State.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

& (W. B.)—This character stands for "and" and is called "ampersand," the name being a schoolboy corruption of "and per se &," which appeared in old language books at the end of the 26 letters of the alphabet.

Usage has developed the following difference in style:

Smith, Jones, and Company
Smith, Jones & Company

The comma is generally omitted before ampersand in company names.

Title of James I (Miss H. M.)—The correspondent writes:

Why does the King James version of the Bible carry the following: "To the Most High and Mighty Prince James, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland . . . ?" It is "France" that bothers us.

The Authorized or King James version of the Bible was published in 1611, the work having been completed by scholars appointed by James I following the Hampton Court conference in 1604.

While James I was not actually King of France, the title seems to have been retained by English kings from 1340 (when Edward III assumed the title, having claimed the throne of France in right of his mother) until 1810 (when it was dropped by George III at the time of the union of Great Britain and Ireland).

q. v. (S. P., who asks the meaning of this abbreviation)—This is commonly found in books of reference. For example, an encyclopedia article on the history of the United States may state: "During the time of the Civil War (q. v.) the North . . ." The "q. v." stands for the Latin *quod vide*, "which see," and invites the reader to consult that heading ("Civil War") for more detailed information.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Detroit News: Arranging: A highly technical musical process by which the tune is removed.

Arkansas Gazette: Shiny materials, a fashion note says, will be chic for spring wear. Watch us and our veteran serge.

El Paso World News: Definition of a stuffed olive: a pickel with a tail-light.

Winnie's Whimsies

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

To write a chatty letter
For me it is not hard,
But I object to getting
A penny postal card.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

With Freight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

THE members of the family at a summer cottage were looking anxiously up the highway for an expected guest, when a shout from the child nearest the gate announced that the little car was in sight.

As it drew near the wonderment increased, for in it was not only the young woman, driver of the car, but a much older woman in worn garments. Heaped in front of them and on the running-boards were a wheel-barrow, an ax, sticks of cordwood, and several oak stumps.

"I'll be back in a few minutes," called the guest, without stopping. "I have to deliver this freight farther up the road." And waving gayly, on she drove.

Presently she was back with only her own luggage. She explained to her hosts: "I saw that poor woman struggling to get the stumps, much too heavy for her to handle, into her wheelbarrow, so I got out to give her a lift. She said the stumps were a present from a farmer, and would keep her little house warm for days. 'Where is your house?' I asked. 'Near the village, about two miles down the road.' Could you have left her to wheel that heavy barrow two miles down the road? I rather guess not. Well, here I am, and hungry as a wolf; I hope the luncheon isn't damaged by the delay."

For the Scrapbook

Cut It Down

If you have a thing to say,
Cut it down!
Something you must write today,
Cut it down!
Let your words be short and few,
Aim to make them clear and true,
Monosyllables will do,
Cut it down!

Have you to make a speech tonight?
Cut it down!
Wish to have it go all right?
Cut it down!
Do not be a talking bore,
Better far to listen more,
Don't monopolize the floor,
Cut it down!

Do you spend more than you get?
Cut it down!
Plunge into still deeper debt?
Cut it down!
Do not strive to make a show,
Settle promptly what you owe,
Pay your way or do not go,
Cut it down!

—GRENVILLE KLEISER.

The Children's Corner

The G. O. G. B. Club Takes a Ride on the Winged Horse

BEFORE the winter was well over, the boys and girls of the G. O. G. B. Club (Garden of Girls and Boys), were looking forward to finding the very first spring flower. Miss Joyce had promised that on the first Saturday in March, she would take them out into the country to a spot she knew of, where the swamp cabbage (or skunk cabbage) grows. Such a brave, bold, hardy flower it is, coming before any other, even before the blue hepatica in her fur hood, which we almost always think of as the first spring flower.

But when the first Saturday in March actually arrived, it was a genuine winter day! The ground was frozen, and snow and ice covered it everywhere. No use trying to hunt for spring flowers on that day, not even for the brave swamp cabbage! Even if it had come out, it was now hidden under the ice and snow. Such a disappointment!

However, Miss Joyce did not mean that the children should be entirely disappointed, and the girls and boys themselves were determined that, even if they couldn't find flowers, they would live up to their names and be like flowers—sweet and smiling and happy, even in stormy weather. So they set to work to think what they could do, since they couldn't go flower hunting.

"I have it!" said Miss Joyce at last. "We'll go on a visit to the Art Museum, and look for treasures there. We can find pictures of flowers anyway, and that will be something."

Everybody was glad of that, and Rose, whose real name was Mildred, said, "Is it too far to walk to the Museum?" She was thinking of Sweet William, her brother, who was a very little boy, indeed.

"It's no farther than we should walk in the country," said Miss Joyce, "but it might be well to take William's gocart along. We can check it at the Museum." So they did.

Not one of these children had ever been to the Museum before, and they felt very grand to be climbing the broad marble steps. On each side of the steps there were great bronze horses with wings, and Miss Joyce told them that the wings were meant to show how beautiful thoughts can lift us all to see and understand and even to make beautiful things. Every beautiful thing in the Museum, she said, came first from a beautiful thought.

Inside, there were more marble stairs. The ceilings were high and the halls broad and long. There weren't many people around, and everything seemed very quiet. The walls were covered with pictures, and there were many other treasures, some in glass cases. The children felt a little bit lost, there was so much to see in such a big place. It's a good thing Miss Joyce was with them, for she knew just what she wanted them to see.

First of all she took them into a quiet corner to look at a white marble figure of a young girl. In the marble underneath the figure was carved the word "Spring." It was very pretty and sweet and the children looked at it a long time.

"It's so white and cold that it looks like winter instead of spring," said Jack Beanstalk.

"I know why it's called 'Spring,'" said little Lily, whose real name was Susan. "It's because she's smiling. Summer laughs, but Spring just smiles." Everybody thought that was a good reason.

They spent the rest of the time finding pictures of gardens and flowers. How many there were! There was one of pond lilies in the sunlight, floating on the top of the water. Miss Joyce wanted them to look at that especially, because she hoped to take them in the summer to a pond she knew of where they grow. Then each child chose a favorite picture. Jack Beanstalk's was a big bowl of red roses—Jack always did like red, you know. And Johnny-jump-up chose a basket full of purple pansies. Joe-Pye-Weed liked that best, too. As for little Sweet William, he chose a real garden, not a picture, but a tiny room made to look like a garden, with a pool for goldfish and plants in pots all around. He and Rose stayed there quite a while.

Altogether they had a lovely morning, and when they went out again, down the high marble steps between the two bronze horses with their huge wings, they carried with them many beautiful pictures in their thoughts. They carried one real picture, too. It was just a postcard, but a lovely colored photograph of one of the museum pictures, to send to Robin, the member of the club who lived in the country and so wasn't with them. Miss Joyce was pleased that they thought of doing that.

"I suppose," said Miss Joyce, "that you'll tell him that you've been to the Art Museum, but if I wrote the card I should say that I'd been for a ride on the Winged Horse."

There's a wonderful horse with wings,
We can ride him whenever we choose.
What's the use of creeping along
When we have wings to use?

What's the use of a frown
When we can smile instead?
Why should we feel discouraged
When hope points over our head!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Mussolini and MacDonald

SEEKING at Geneva for means to unlock the disarmament deadlock, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has discovered that the immediate key lies in Rome. Even the bold and definite plan he has now put forward holds little promise until some measures of political disarmament have been taken. These have to do primarily with the stabilization of the delicate diplomatic balance which finds its fulcrum in Italy.

That is the meaning of the visit of the British Prime Minister to Signor Mussolini. For three years statesmen from London have been finding important errands to perform in Italy—chiefly attempts to compose the naval differences of France and Italy so that the Three-Power London Naval Treaty of 1930 might become the Five-Power pact originally intended. But now Mr. MacDonald and Sir John Simon, the British Foreign Minister, have something even more important to talk over with Il Duce.

That is nothing less than the whole state of Europe. And particularly that troublesome triangle formed by France, Germany and Italy. Herr Hitler's success has precipitated the question of how far German and Italian Fascism will work together in the international field.

Italian dictatorship and French Republicanism have been naturally somewhat cool toward each other. And in addition Mussolini has found it useful to play up Germany against France. But it is doubtful if Italy's interests lie altogether in the direction Berlin seems to be headed. Certainly no nation is likely to profit greatly by stirring up trouble just now. And if the British statesmen can bring France and Italy closer together, they will have done much to remove potential causes of trouble and to stabilize the whole European situation.

A good deal of hope has been aroused by recent French overtures to Italy. That there should be difficulties between France and Germany has been accepted as natural enough, but patience, perseverance and tact on both sides might be expected in the course of time to soften acerbities and redress grievances. It was, in a very real sense, much graver that former allies should fall out, for their opposition to each other, unfortunate in itself, was bound to complicate the healing process between the former "enemy" nations.

Precisely this has happened. M. Henry de Jouvenel, who undertook some weeks ago a special mission as Ambassador to Italy, has been impressed by the increased arduousness of the task of reaching an accord between France and Germany while Italy was openly lending its counsels and support to Germany. In so far as Germany could stand side by side with Italy, it was the less inclined to seek to conciliate France; and France, feeling itself pressed by Italy as well as Germany, made concessions with misgiving.

If Italy had material causes of discontent with France, they were comparatively trivial and could easily have been removed. It was the moral causes that counted. In the early days of Fascism, it was not believed in France that the new régime would last. And there was a marked hostility on the part of Republicans who considered the Mussolini doctrines detestable. When Italy would have been willing to cultivate friendship with France, France held back. Later, when France, troubled at the result of Italian policy, sought to renew the friendship, Italy had grown cold.

M. Edouard Herriot confessed some time ago that France had been "morally unjust" toward Italy, and M. de Jouvenel said he would meet Italy more than halfway in reconciliation.

Yet it is now reported, on the best authority, that the French emissary has realized the difficulty of his task since his arrival in Rome. There has been an apparent indifference to his presence and his proposals that has discouraged him. How far is this tactical? How far does Italy now consider itself committed to Germany, where a system of government, in some respects resembling its own, has been inaugurated? Is there a definite parting of the ways, or will France and Italy, after a period of diplomatic sulking, join their efforts on a footing of equality in the common interest of peace? Those are some of the questions the Mussolini-MacDonald meeting should answer.

It is to be trusted that success will after all crown the attempt at conciliation. But the moral, which is of considerable international concern, is that friendship in international relations is not to be commanded at will; it must be cultivated at all times.

Three Is One Too Many

AT A recent annual convention of the New Jersey Federation of Post Office Clerks, Representative James M. Mead, chairman of the House Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, predicted the return of two-cent letter postage by July.

There have been signs and omens that the three-cent stamp was not doing its expected bit toward balancing the budget; and these seem to have been brought up to date in round numbers for the assembled clerks. Assuming the continuance of the three-cent stamp throughout the year, Mr. Mead estimated that the Post Office will lose about $100,000,000. Judging by the Post Office returns of last October, the falling off in mailed letters during the year would amount to about 5,000,000,000.

At the present time, so the speaker is reported, the Post Office could comfortably handle some $75,000,000 worth of mail above what is coming to it.

Some readers will perhaps learn with astonishment that the three-cent stamp has deterred millions of the citizenry from writing their once customary letters to relatives and friends. Habit, which has cheerfully paid two cents for the necessary stamp, apparently balks at paying three. Was it not, indeed, an early Postmaster-General who declared that a penny saved is a penny earned? In the view of the Post Office, however, such letters are but a fraction of the communications that come under the definition.

There is the missive, for example, sent by the genial grocery man to his list of customers and reminding them of the cost of living during the preceding month. It used to come by mail; but now, very likely, it comes by grocery boy when he delivers the groceries. Uncle Sam, to be sure, has a monopoly, and no private company may be organized to compete with it; but this no more forbids the grocery boy to leave a bill with the groceries than it forbids him to whistle on his way.

There are other letters, written to many persons at once and often in a tone of almost tender solicitude and personal intimacy, whose intent is to persuade the acquisition of this, that, or the other commodity whose desirability the recipient has hitherto overlooked. These go far and wide and must be sent by mail, but the three-cent stamp has no doubt shortened the mailing lists. The postman's burden is lightened, but so are the Post Office receipts.

Backdrops That Beguile

WRITING in benignant mood, a dramatic critic says pleasant things about a current play in London, but, running true to form, finds it incumbent upon him to point out one not unimportant imperfection.

"Why all this fuss about the Riviera?" he queries with just a *soupçon* of passing petulance. "The whole thing could have happened at Bournemouth."

At first blush this sounds rather as though the general slogan, "Buy British," were being scrawled across the backdrop lest its sunny invitation, calling across the footlights, might beguile the Londoner to yearn for winter skies somewhat bluer than his own. Camouflaged as scene painter, some worthy wielder of the brush might prove to be a secret agent splashing lurid propaganda to boost the Cote d'Azur. Or perhaps the bonifaces and boarding-house landladies of Bournemouth had written in patriotic protest stoutly to maintain that the coy and reluctant English winter sun, when it anywhere appeared, shed its genial, welcome rays first upon the sandstone cliffs of the fashionable southern resort so pleasantly situated between the English Channel and the grassy banks of the River Bourne.

It is barely possible, however, that the dramatic critic waxed a bit impatient with playwrights who, lacking in inventiveness of plot, strive to attract by "going foreign" in search of colorful atmosphere to substitute for the shortcomings of a play.

But why all this fuss about a backdrop? Given a marine "exterior," any good stage carpenter worth his salt can transform it in a jiffy from the esplanade at Nice to the shores of Sydney Harbor, the banks of the Nile, or the bathing beach at Bournemouth. A backdrop by any other name would look as sweet. Just change the line in the program and the patriotic bosom of the reviewer will remain unruffled and content.

Presidentialism in Latin America

FOREIGN observers of Latin-American politics are often perplexed by the swirling of the political whirlpools of which the president always seems to be the center. When winds blow and storms rage in the political capitals of Latin-American nations, it is nearly always the chief executive who is either forced out by revolution or induced to resign before the storm breaks. That is why such names as Alessandri in Chile, Vargas in Brazil, Justo in Argentina, Sancho Cerro in Peru or Machado in Cuba from time to time figure so prominently in the news.

Those close to the internal political life of Latin-American republics are not so puzzled. They cannot escape the constant mention of and reference to the deeds or words of *el gobierno*—literally, the government. Specifically, however, *el gobterno* refers to the president; he is the government; all political deeds or misdeeds are imputed to him and all decrees and laws are, in the last analysis, believed to emanate from his will and pen. Where dictators rule, such concentration and arbitrary use of power is expected. But a natural question arises when in those republics where a constitutional régime has presumably been in existence for some time the president is still referred to as *el gobierno* and is made the objective of most revolutions or rebellions.

The reason, of course, for considering the executive as the whole government lies in the tremendous concentration of power in his hands. This is provided for in most of the constitutions and operates to such an extent that impeachment proceedings described in most of the Latin-American fundamental charters are rendered futile. In Latin America this political system is known as presidentialism to distinguish it from the parliamentary régime which obtains in Great Britain and France and the congressional system of the United States.

Presidentialism came into being in response to traditional and political forces. The Latin Americans, whether of Iberian or Indian descent, have been accustomed to one-man rule and to the operations of *personalism*—an institution where concrete personalities mean more than abstract ideas. Individuals known as *caudillos* assumed the reins of government in the early days of the republics and forged constitutions which, though they satisfied the desire for outward signs of possessing democratic institutions, provided, nevertheless, for the most autocratic and absolute sort of personal government imaginable, in other words, for constitutional dictatorships.

Even though the situation has been much improved, the Latin-American executive, by his power of appointments, by his right to declare a state of martial law and by his control of the armed forces, still wields powers far in excess of those granted the heads of most democratic governments. He is generally empowered to fill all offices with his personal friends. A legislature composed of personal followers is not likely to institute impeachment proceedings, and in the event of political corruption a revolution seems to be the only way out. Or where serious differences of opinion arise, as in the case of President Rubio of Mexico, a voluntary resignation seems the only solution. But the fact that in some instances in the last year Latin-American presidents have elected to resign rather than fight to retain their posts at all costs indicates that institutions rather than persons are coming into their own.

Harness for Pegasus

WHILE technocracy itself seems to have gracefully withdrawn from the stage in the last few weeks, the propulsion it has given to inquiring thought seems to have continued. In the current number of MS., a magazine published under the supervision of the Department of English of Columbia University, Harry M. Ayres, professor of English at that institution, has approached the problem of technological unemployment among the bards.

He shows the tremendous growth in the world's available poetic horsepower as measured in Pegs; deriving this measurement from the fabled winged steed, Pegasus. An ordinary room, our learned poetocrat calculates, housing a dozen writers of verse, will contain nine thousand million four hundred and thirty-nine Pegs. An ominous pronouncement, if the professor is correct, and the final "four hundred and thirty-nine" has a convincing ring of verisimilitude.

Mr. Ayres goes further, however, and delves into a measurement of raw materials stated in Hipps—the Hipp being derived from Hippocrene, the fountain of the muses on Mount Helicon. If the present poetical source is at all measurable, even in Hipps, then our poetic state is indeed in a sorry condition.

The indefatigable poetocrat, however, is not satisfied with measuring only the Hipps and Pegs. He goes, like a practical person, to the measurement of consumer reaction, good poetocratic terminology, linked solidly with practicality. This unit, self-explanatorily termed the Wow, seems to be the most elusive of the good professor's terms. He seems not to have driven it into the tightly woven web of his concise figures, but deals with it loosely. He points vaguely to the late N. P. Willis as one possessing a high contemporary Wowage; refers to Donne and Melville as examples of retarded Wow; comments upon their Wow-lag during the pre-war period, and their Wow-acceleration since, but does not seem to have quite mastered this highly important determinant.

Before accepting this technological aspect of the ancient art one would wish to see a more complete and full energy survey taken. What, for instance, has been the effect of the scientific and economical advent of electricity upon the use of the "midnight oil," using the term solely in its poetocratic aspects? What has been the trend since the attic—or, more euphemistically, the garret—has become an almost forgotten memory in our larger cities? What influence upon the Hipp-power of the poet has the delicatessen exerted? And what, if any, has been the influence of the sport roadster upon the Peg?

One feels constrained to curb his eagerness and to forbear from a too hasty embracing of Poetocracy until these questions are satisfactorily answered, even while conceding that a concise table of unvarying determinants would undoubtedly be invaluable aid to the busy editor at this tender, vernal season.

Editorial Notes

For twelve years the United States has had coast-to-coast mail by air. The first schedules were flown in 33½ hours of daylight flying. Now the continent is spanned in twenty-seven hours of continuous flight. Beacons located every ten miles make it possible to cover half the course between dusk and dawn. New mail planes now on order are expected to bring the schedules within the compass of a twenty-four-hour day. In twelve years more, coast-to-coast seems likely even to fit itself into a single revolution of the clock.

During a recent month in Los Angeles the operators' permits of 349 motorists were suspended for periods of from thirty to ninety days as part of a drive to bring about safer driving. Most of the offenders were guilty of excessive speed or attempts to beat traffic signals. The time lost through being dependent on other transportation will no doubt convince them, by the time the licenses are restored, of the wisdom of making haste slowly.

While political writers and others were creating speculative cabinets right and left, Franklin D. Roosevelt and W. M. Dove went silently about the real cabinetmaking. Mr. Dove? He is the Washington man who has fashioned the eleven mahogany chairs that seat the President and his ten appointees around the conference table.

Henry Ford's willingness to subscribe for all of the capital stock of two new Detroit banks in order to ease the city's financial tension tends to demonstrate that his interest is not centered entirely in the automotive type of shock absorber.

Perhaps if the children were asked they might relate that more banks were opened than closed during the bank holiday in the United States.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Chances of War in Europe

THE discussion before the Foreign Policy Association of Boston tomorrow on the subject, "Mussolini, Hitler, and the New Balance of Power in Europe" cannot fail to be of interest and importance. Mr. Frank H. Simonds, who will lead the debate, has been ever since the World War a student of, and writer upon, European politics. He frankly admits that his tendency is that of an alarmist. Not only in his newspaper articles, but in his books, he voices the theory that peace in Europe is probably an unobtainable ideal.

But he is not merely dogmatic, and what he may have to say tomorrow will undoubtedly be backed up with the evidence which has convinced him at any rate of the soundness of his position. Dr. Walther Kolbe, German delegate to the Williamstown Institute of Politics last year, and Franco Bruno Averardi, formerly a member of the disarmament section in the Secretariat of the League of Nations, will likewise contribute to the discussion.

Among a great number of people—among most people probably—Mussolini and Hitler are looked upon as menaces to peace in Europe. The older Fascist has long been preaching to his Italian subjects an exaggerated nationalism, and has rattled the saber at every conceivable opportunity. And yet his régime is now one of the oldest in all Europe, exceeded apparently in stability and in endurance only by that of the Soviet Government in Russia. With the exception of the Corfu incident early in his rule, he has done nothing to endanger the relations of Italy with her neighbors.

Hitler in Germany has followed very much the program adopted by Mussolini to secure power. His appeals to his countrymen have been based upon nationalistic ideals and defiance of the outer world. His organization, which has won his political victories, is in fact quasi-military, precisely as are the Fascists of Italy. What he has said, and what some of his followers are doing in respect to the Polish Corridor, and the demilitarized section bordering upon the Rhine, are unquestionably disturbing. But how far will he dare to go in the face of the fact that he has in Germany an enormous body of citizens opposed to his domination, and is on the border of the great communistic state of Russia? His attitude toward German Communists leaves little doubt as to what the attitude of Russia toward his state would be should he provoke a general war.

* * *

It might be fatal to both of the Fascist governments should they have a war at this time. That does not mean, however, that they may not unwittingly, and perhaps unwillingly, provoke one. That all Europe is nervous is undoubtedly true, and it might not require a very serious incident in the Corridor, for example, or on the Franco-Italian border, to create such a situation as the diplomats of Europe were unable to cope with in 1914. The real question, it seems to me, is not whether any single Government, whatever its character, in Europe, is desirous of war, but whether the present diplomatic organization, including the League of Nations, is competent to avert it should some exceedingly provocative, though unofficial, act be committed.

All of the nations in the danger district are parties to the Pact of Paris. Each has solemnly renounced war as an instrument of national policy. But, of course, each one has made that seemingly obvious, but possibly fatal, reservation of the right of self-defense. If a group of Hitlerites should seize Danzig, and assert authority over the Polish Corridor, would Poland appeal to the other parties to the Pact of Paris for protection, or, possessing vastly superior military resources, would she send her troops immediately into the menaced district? I don't think a realist would have much hesitancy in presenting an answer to that question.

But does the situation, therefore, justify the extreme pessimism with which the European scene is viewed by observers and students of Mr. Simonds's type? I doubt it. We may not have a higher order of diplomacy in existence today, but we have a public sentiment in every nation more thoroughly educated in abhorrence of war, and better equipped with the knowledge of the means for averting it than the world has ever known. Ineffective as the League of Nations has been to stay the conflict in the Far East, it has never failed in Europe, and is in fact a great power for harmonious relations on the Continent.

Great Britain is sincerely committed to the maintenance of peace, and has no such relations nor commitments to continental powers as will prevent the exercise of her great influence toward averting any conflict. Premier MacDonald's present visit to Mussolini is announced as being in the interests of the disarmament conference, but no one will doubt its bearing on the general peace program.

Europe does not materially differ from the rest of the civilized world. The forces of evil there are not supreme. Its people, striving to attain complete recovery from the terrible burdens inflicted upon them by the last war, will not readily be plunged into a new, and this time suicidal, conflict. The gossip of chancelleries, the rivalries of high command, may seem to make for war, but the sober, intelligent, dominating common sense of the peoples will probably prevent their being rushed into another storm of rage and destruction over issues which concern them little, if at all.

As I Knew Them—Swinburne

Glimpses of Great People

By JULIAN B. ARNOLD

EXCELLENT is the gift of spelling correctly. At times, however, some of us stumble into the pits of philology, or seek to circumvent them.

Caxton and his compeers are to blame for most of our difficulties in these directions. They found the English language a jargon of dialects and, in bringing the confusion into order, did their best to preserve the more popular forms of words, regardless of phonetic sounds. Witness the old catch phrase, "Though the rough cough and hiccough plough me through," wherein the words end in *ough* but each is pronounced differently to its fellows. Small wonder, therefore, that some persons are, as Artemus Ward said of Chaucer, "good poets but poor spellists."

To win a prize for faulty spelling is rare, but this I have accomplished as I would venture to relate. When I was a lad, wrestling with the anatomies of words, my father sent me with a copy of one of his books to the poet Algernon Charles Swinburne, "the peerless in lyrical ecstasy." He was then residing near Oxford Street, and my recollection of the poet is that of a rather slightly built man with a curiously large head, haloed in wild hair brushed from a big brow, beneath which shone eyes which changed their color as he talked.

He questioned me about my youthful studies and asked, "Could you repeat some poem to me?" Alas, I did not then know a single verse from his own magic pen, and so, undismayed by environment, launched forth on Shelley's "Ode to a Skylark," and with happy disregard for sequence of mood, recited the quarrel between Marmion and Douglas.

Swinburne was outwardly gracious; inwardly he must have been appalled. With a kindly if quizzical look in those changeful eyes he said, "Immense! and, by the way, how would you spell that word immense?"

"I-m-e-n-s-e," I promptly replied.

"Could you not spare two m's for a word that means such big things as *immense?*"

"I don't think so."

"Well, let's look the word out in this dictionary of mine lying here so invitingly," was his practical reply.

This we did; and I was a very astonished boy to discover that *immense* was so proud of its inference that it would not be content with less than two m's. Thereupon Swinburne wrote on the flyleaf of that dictionary:

"To a poetically inclined little friend of mine, who is rather niggardly with his m's so far as the word *immense* is concerned,

"From Algernon Charles Swinburne."

Glad am I that I spelt that word *immense* wrongly that far-away day. Ofttimes since then that autographed dictionary has saved me from like errors, and always my pen offers a libation of ink to the manes of the author of "Dolores" and "Faustine."

When discreeter years had come, occasion took me by the hand and showed me my earlier temerity in attempting to quote poetry to the master of modern English lyrics. My father had invited me to accompany him on a visit to Swinburne. We were greeted by the poet in his library, where he had just finished the composition of one of his shorter poems. Yielding to our entreaties that we might hear the latest of his writings, he gathered up the few sheets of his manuscript, whereon the ink was scarcely dry, and with a poet's joy in the outcome of his inspiration, started to read.

He had not recited more than a dozen lines before he stopped, and thrusting the papers into the hand of my father, said,

"Oh, Arnold, you try. I never could read verse aloud—least of all my own. I am burdened with song, yet I may not sing."

My father glanced at the manuscript, and began to read. Gifted with a voice of endless modulations and responsive to every shade of emotion, he gave to each phrase the cadence with which it had welled from the inspiration of its writer. The vibrations of the last words were dying as Swinburne, taking the manuscript from him, said:

"I did not know that its feet could dance so lightly. It is fairer than I knew. But never again will I attempt to read aloud any poem of mine—if I may use your voice instead."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

More Than Bread

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I feel that I must say a word in commendation of the Monitor's editorial entitled "More Than Bread," because it so nearly touches my experience. I have talked with considerably more than 1000 women during each of two consecutive years just ended, as an interviewer in a free employment bureau maintained by a foundation, and I feel that I know something of these people's states of mind.

If you want to see courage, unselfishness, and good sense, if you are wondering what kind of stuff our American women are made of, I wish you might have seen into the hearts of some of these women whom I have interviewed, not one time, but many times in the last two years.

My object is not to tell you of individual cases, much as I should like to. I am writing to say "Bravo!" to the Monitor's statement that society is recognizing "the vital need of letting the unemployed man and woman know that thoughtful, intelligent effort is being directed to the solution of their problem." I trust that Mr. Erskine's service will let unemployed men and women know what it is doing and at the same time do it. I believe that the intelligent unemployed person is unusually sensitive to good treatment or to bad treatment. He has a rather uncanny knack of seeing into your sincerity, or lack of it, when you pose as being in a position to help him. It seems to me that a service which accomplishes what the Monitor ascribes to Mr. Erskine's project, made possible by a gift of the Carnegie Corporation, would answer the greatest need of the greatest number of American citizens today.

At a time when it has become necessary for a free bureau founded on similar principles to close in this city, owing to lack of funds available from a foundation, it is especially heartening to know that an institution in another part of the country has been able to appropriate new funds for such a project, and I sincerely hope that public opinion may become enlivened to this need in many cities. (MISS) KATHRYN BOWLBY.

Indianapolis, Ind.

"British" and "English"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor dated January 25 there is a letter entitled "Seeing War Debts Through Debtors' Eyes," the writer of which makes the all too common mistake of referring to Britain as "England." In this letter the words England and English are used no fewer than fourteen times, instead of the words "Britain" and "British"—which is quite wrong.

On the other hand, I am glad to note that in the Monitor index column on the front page, in calling attention to this letter on war debts, the name "Britain" is used. This has somewhat soothed our feelings!

Glasgow, Scot. J. M. W.